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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 24, 1960/ Phalguna 5, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Shrimai Ila Palchoudhuri. Shri P. G. Deb. If nobody rises, I will proceed to the next question.

Shri Tyagi: Such an important question.

Mr. Speaker: Anv other hon. Member may rise.

Shri Tyagi: Yes, Sir. It is an important question.

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Members may do is this. If I call the first name and the hon. Member is not there, any other person in the group can rise and put the question.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry I have been misunderstood. I meant within the group.

Shri Raghunath Singh: This is such an important question that it should be answered. It is a very important question.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: Shri C. K. Bhattacharya. Shri S. A. Mehdi. It is really very strange.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is the desire of the House that it should be allowed to be answered.

Shri Morarji Desai: I can have no objection to anything that is directed by the Chair, but I must point out that it again creates a wrong convention against which my hon. friend has always protested.

Mr. Speaker: If there is time, I will come back to this question later.

Shri Tyagi: He is right.

Reforms in Andaman Islands

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*346. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:** / **Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 94 on the 18th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the memorandum submitted by the delegation from the Andaman Islands has been duly considered by Government; and

(b) if so, which of the suggestions have been accepted?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 78].

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what sort of arrangements are being made for keeping contact between the two islands of Andaman and Nicobar, and whether the Chief Commissioner is going to visit Nicobar also?

Shri G. B. Pant: Yes, the Chief Commissioner visits Nicobar too, and an attempt is being made to secure a craft for keeping contact between these two islands.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The statement says that the population is very small and so the judiciary cannot be separated from the executive there.

May I know what arrangements have been made for sending Benches very often to Andamans from the Calcutta High Court?

Shri G. B. Pant: I had answered this question in December, and there I had said that there were very few cases which call for the presence of the Judges of the High Court, but whenever it is convenient, probably they are going to visit Andamans in the near future.

Shri Subodh Hansda: One of the demands of the delegation was complete prohibition and action has been taken on that. May I know whether there is any loss of revenue because of this, and if so, the amount of loss?

Shri G. B. Pant: Prohibition does result in a loss of revenue, and it has probably resulted in such a loss, here also I have given in the statement the measures that have been taken towards prohibition.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how many members are in the municipal board which was set up on 15th August, 1958, how they are elected and what powers they have?

Mr. Speaker: All these details he must ask by a separate question.

Shri Tangamani: One of the demands that the delegation made was that the municipal corporation which has been set up must be given more powers.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection. All that may arise, but this is going into details as to what is their number, what are their functions etc. If the hon. Member is interested, he will put a separate question.

Shri Hem Barua: The delegation's demand was for a Territorial Council, that means representative government, and this has been rejected on the plea that there is lack of communication between the islands. May I know what steps Government have taken to improve communications between the islands so that their demand for a Territorial Council can be met as early as possible?

Shri G. B. Pant: Again, that is explained in the statement. There are 223 islands. It is difficult to get representatives from these islands to assemble at a central place, or even to attend the meetings of the Territorial Council, and the total population of these 223 islands is less than 50.

Shri Tangamani: Fifty thousand.

Shri G. B. Pant: So, it is hardly feasible to have a Territorial Council.

Shri N. B. Maiti: May I enquire if many of these islands are unpopulated?

Shri G. B. Pant: In general they have very scarce population, and there may be some which have none. I am not sure.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement I find that efforts are being made for keeping close contact with the people. May I know what kind of efforts are being made?

Shri G. B. Pant: That was in connection with the Plan, but efforts are made by the officers always to keep contact with the people. Apart from that, working groups have been set up for dealing with various questions relating to the development of the States for the preparation of the Third Plan.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Over and above these seven items mentioned by the hon. Minister in the statement, there was a demand that the old Andaman and Nicobar Land Tenure Regulations of 1926 should be amended and brought into line with the policy followed by the Planning Commission.

Shri G. B. Pant: I have referred to the demands that have been made in the statement, and we have given careful attention to every one of these demands. So far as this question concerns the land tenure there and other things, I think they have

been attended to already but I will ask the office to look into the question further.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the members of this municipal board set up are nominated or elected members?

Shri G. B. Pant: The information was given in detail previously. I do not think that question arises out of the main question now.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may refer to the answer given earlier.

राजनैतिक पीड़ितों के आश्रितों को शिक्षा सम्बन्धी रियायतें

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*३४७. { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ४ दिसम्बर, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५८६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विभिन्न राज्यों में राजनैतिक पीड़ितों के आश्रितों को शिक्षा सम्बन्धी रियायतें देने की योजना को कार्यान्वित करने की दिशा में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। **[देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबंध संख्या ७९]**

An hon. Member: In English also.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* appendix I, annexure No. 79].

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस विवरण में जो सब से पहली बात लिखी गई है वह यह है कि ४ दिसम्बर तक जो स्थिति थी उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है अर्थात् न हम आगे बढ़े हैं, न पीछे हटे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसमें परिवर्तन न होने का क्या कारण है और इसके लिए कौन से खास कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दिसम्बर के बाद से क्या परिवर्तन हुआ है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : ४ दिसम्बर के बाद से स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो ही महीने तो हुए हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह गतिशील संसार है।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इसका मतलब यह है कि जिन राज्यों का जिक्र इसमें किया गया है जिसकी रिपोर्ट दिसम्बर में दी गई थी उनमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। जो बाकी के राज्य हैं जिनके लिये मंजूरी दी गई उनका विवरण इसमें दिया गया है। ज्यों ही राज्य सरकारों से रिपोर्टें आएंगी, इसके बारे में तब बताया जा सकता है कि क्या प्रगति आगे हुई है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : चूंकि इस मामले में काफी देरी इस बीच हुई है और केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रार्थना के बावजूद भी राज्य सरकारों ने पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह विश्वास किया जा सकता है कि जब जुलाई से अगला वर्ष शुरू होगा उससे पहले सब कुछ तैयार हो जाएगा और छात्रवृत्तियां देने की पूरी व्यवस्था की जा सकेगी ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का सम्बन्ध है, जो कुछ हम कर सकते थे हमने किया है। हमने स्कीम बना दी है, राज्य सरकारों को यह कह दिया गया है कि उनको सहायता मिलेगी और अब मैं माननीय सदस्य महोदय से भी निवेदन करूंगा कि वह भी अपनी तरफ से राज्य सरकारों पर जोर डालें और कोशिश करें ताकि यह जल्दी कार्यान्वित हो जाए।

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement, I find that the Bombay Government have only proposed a scheme. May I know how many such State

Goverments are there who are only in the proposal stage and not in the implementation stage?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The statement gives the full information about the position with regard to the various States.

Mr. Speaker: I would suggest that hereafter, if hon. Members want to pursue a question which has been answered already, they may allow at least six months to pass to watch the progress, instead of asking every month what the progress is. What is the good of asking the question every month, and the Minister saying that nothing more has happened, unless of course, it is urgent?

An Hon. Member: This is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot ask questions every day.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Not every day, but at least once in two months.

Mr. Speaker: The period of two months is too short a period. I find that we have only a few questions which we started with when we came here, and we go on pursuing them.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: That is because Government are not proceeding further.

Shri Tyagi: May I take it that political sufferers who have either been elected to the legislatures or nominated as Ministers or appointed to some other offices of profit are not entitled to draw any more benefit out of this fund which have been allotted for political sufferers?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It has already been stated that the income should not exceed Rs. 300 a month.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether the persons killed in the Bombay State during the Samyukta Maharashtra agitation are considered as political sufferers and whether their children will get the benefit of these educational concessions, and if not, what is the definition of a political sufferer?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have given this definition on the floor of the House more than once. If you like, I would repeat it.

Mr. Speaker: He need not repeat it.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would request the hon. Member to refer to the previous reply.

Mr. Speaker: It is only a suggestion for action. The hon. Member wants them also to be included among the political sufferers.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I want to know whether they would be included.

Mr. Speaker: I would not allow that question to be answered. It is a suggestion for action. The hon. Member may write to the Minister.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether any State Government have refused to take advantage of these educational concessions?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Several State Governments, practically almost all the States, have sent us their proposals, and they are now in the final stage. I would request the hon. Member to refer to the statement.

Shri Hem Barua: What about Jammu and Kashmir?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That also is there in the statement. With regard to Jammu and Kashmir, and West Bengal, it has been stated that the matter is still under consideration. So far as Kerala is concerned, it has been stated: राज्य में प्रतिषिध सरकार की स्थापना तक रोकने का फैसला किया गया है।

They are waiting for the popular government to come into existence.

Shri Jadhav: May I know when administrative approval is likely to

be given to the suggestions made by the Bombay State Government?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The difficulty is that hon. Members do not have the statements with them. The full position is indicated in the previous statement and in the present statement which have been laid on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister need not explain for so long, in such an elaborate manner. He may merely refer the hon. Members to the statement.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It has been stated that full information is given in the statement. But full information is not given in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Minister is not in a position to give anything more, what is the good of pursuing the matter? If, instead of saying all this, the hon. Minister merely says that the hon. Member may kindly refer to the statement, then that would be enough. If the statement does not explain it, then let him explain.

If something is not contained in the statement, then I shall allow hon. Members to ask questions in regard to that. But if the Minister is not able to give anything more than what is contained in the statement, what is the good of asking further questions?

Shri Hem Barua: The statement is so poor; it does not improve our knowledge in any way.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may put a question separately, and I shall ask the hon. Minister to give a separate answer.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने यह आदेश दिया है कि चूंकि ४ दिसम्बर को यह प्रश्न पूछा गया था इस वास्ते इतनी जल्दी इसके बारे में नहीं पूछा जाना चाहिए । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उस दिन यह बताया गया था कि चार पांच राज्यों ने उत्तर तक देने की कृपा नहीं की है । इस वास्ते हमारा यह कर्त्तव्य, हो जाता है कि हम बार-बार सरकार का ध्यान उस ओर आकर्षित करें ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब प्रश्न को बार-बार दोहराया जाता है तो इसकी असली जिम्मेदारी मंत्रालयों पर भी है जो कि वे उन कार्यों को जल्दी पूरा नहीं करते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: I can only say that it can be done only by sufferance. It is the duty of the State Governments. If they do not do anything, then what is it that can be done? Hon. Members know that in the States there are legisla ures, and the members of those legislatures must take charge of it. Why do they not consult their own counterparts there in the local legislatures?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार ने तैयार करके राज्य सरकारों को दी थी ।

Mr. Speaker: If they refuse to act what can we do, and what can the Central Government do? If the State Government do not care to move in the matter and take 50 per cent. of the money and give its share, what can be done?

Shri D. C. Sharma: If the State Government does not agree, then we must have President's rule there!

Purchase of Ammunition

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*348. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 446 on the 1st December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the purchase of ammunition in 1952 from a European firm has been received;

(b) if so, the main findings; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: During the last session, the answer was given that the report would be coming soon. Therefore, this question was put. May I know whether the report has come and whether any decision has been taken, and if not, why there is delay?

Shri Krishna Menon: I have already said in the House that on account of the importance of this matter, a committee was appointed under the chairmanship of the Deputy Law Minister. There is a voluminous amount of evidence being taken. Unfortunately, the Deputy Law Minister has been ill period.cally. It is not possible to change the personnel of this committee. We have not received their report yet.

Mr. Speaker: Is he still ill?

Shri Krishna Menon: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: During the last session, he was ill.

Shri Krishna Menon: Then, he came back and he did some work. Then, he became ill again.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I may add that he has not been sparing himself. He has been working in the morning and the evening, examining things. And you know how conscientious he is. Unfortunately, when he was actually engaged in that work, he got this paralysis again on his face, which came back.

Mr. Speaker: We are exceedingly sorry to hear that.

Shri A. K. Sen: In fact, he was doing it, notwithstanding this. I am sure hon. Members will appreciate the strain which he has been put to.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think any hon. Member wants to level any accusation against the Deputy Law Minister. He has done his best. But, if, unfortunately, he should continue to be ill, then should the matter stand over during all that time? That is the point that hon. Members want to know.

Shri Krishna Menon: If he had been continuously ill during the last year, we might have thougnt of some other arrangement. But then, he came back to it and work has proceeded. If we appoint a totally different committee now, then the whole of the evidence will have to be gone through all over again, because various officers over a period of eight years are concerned, and they would have rights under the law in regard to the procedure. Of course, if a new situation arises, then we shall have to consider it at that time. There has been no delay on our side.

Mr. Speaker: I hope he will come back soon.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What is the stage of the inquiry at present? May I know whether the statements have been called for and whether the evidence etc. has been examined?

Shri Krishna Menon: The enquiry committee under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister is an independent committee. I am not expected to inquire into the proceedings of that committee. It would be improper.

Mr. Speaker: Possibly, they may report to Government from time to time as to what they have done.

Shri Krishna Menon: The nature of this subject is such that an interim report would not meet the ends of justice, because various officers are being examined. We have placed officers (full-time) at their disposal. There has been no lack of promptness so far as the Ministry is concerned. Unfortunately, the Deputy Law Minister is overworked, and he has had these bouts of illness.

Shri D. C. Sharma: As the Deputy Minister of Law is overworked, may I know if it is under the contemplation of the Defence Ministry to have somebody else look into this.

Mr. Speaker: He has said it is not possible to do that.

Shri Krishna Menon: I have explained the position. Perhaps it will help the House if I say that payments due to this firm have not been made. They have been withheld. When payments were due on certain items, we have said that it is subject to revision afterwards.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that this ammunition deal involves a loss of about Rs. 92 lakhs and it has been hanging fire for about 8 years, what steps have been taken by Government to see that departmental action is taken in the interim period against those officers involved in this deal?

Shri Krishna Menon: The Ministry cannot take action unless we know who are in the right and who are in the wrong.

Mr. Speaker: Possibly if the hon. Member becomes the Minister, he might be able to do so. But this Ministry cannot do it.

Shri A. K. Sen: May I only say this, that this will have to be a judicial proceeding, because all the persons charged—I met the Deputy Minister and asked him why it was taking so much time—have cited witnesses, and they are cross-examining them? So it has to be done very judicially so that no blame may attach later wrongly on any officer. I can tell you that he has been doing this, laying aside all other work, continuously, notwithstanding his bad health.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: We have no mind to blame the Deputy Minister, but we feel that this matter has been coming up for the last ten years....

An Hon. Member: 8 years.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: This occurred in 1952. In the meantime, some officers who are guilty might retire and Government may not get a chance to punish them. What will happen then?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are only anxious that it should be expedited.

Shri Krishna Menon: Nobody could be more anxious than the Government in this matter.

Shri Hem Barua: Why do they not hold a departmental inquiry into the conduct of the officers?

Mr. Speaker: He says that the departmental inquiry should also have to be held in the same manner as the other inquiry. So there would be duplication.

Shri Krishna Menon: That is not the whole of the facts. There have been departmental inquiries. There have been two inquiries on this matter. A very reputable, high-level officer, the Scientific Adviser, held one inquiry, and held one view. Another officer has expressed another view. That is why this Committee has been appointed. There are technical matters involved in this.

Shri Hem Barua: To bridge the two views!

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Boot Plant at Kanpur

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*349. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 86 on the 18th November, 1959 and state the further progress made towards the establishment of a boot plant in Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): Order for plant and machinery has been placed by the State Trading Corporation on Czechoslovakian suppliers.

Necessary preliminary action has been initiated for the installation of

the Boot Plant at the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to the previous question, the hon. Minister said that experts were now drawing up a plan for production. May I know what is the approximate production capacity of this plant?

Shri Raghuramaiah: We propose at the moment to produce, after installation of the new machinery, about 1 lakh pairs per year.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to the the previous question, the hon. Minister said that it was likely to be established during 1960. May I know whether it will be established in early 1960 or in the latter part of 1960?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The order has been placed, and I understand it takes ten months for the machinery to come. That is where the matter stands.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether Government have considered this fact, that such sort of plan cuts across the Government's own policy of encouraging cottage and small-scale industries? They must have considered this matter. This is an item which has been supplied by the cottage and small-scale industries to U.S.S.R. and other countries. How far does this plan affect the cottage industry....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow a discussion regarding this matter during Question Hour. He has asked the question. That is sufficient.

Shri Krishna Menon: We have taken this matter into consideration. It may have some effect in a prejudicial way on cottage industry, but side by side with it, we have taken the requirement of the Defence forces, which must be prominent in our minds, into consideration.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know from where the boots are being purchased uptill now?

Shri Raghuramaiah: We are purchasing from the civil trade—various small-scale manufacturers.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the cost of this plant?

Shri Raghuramaiah: About Rs. 3½ lakhs.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the approximate amount spent every year on the purchase of these boots for the Army from civil sources?

Shri Krishna Menon: We want notice.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Are the plants which were producing the boots still lying idle?

Shri Raghuramaiah: There has been some idle capacity in that factory and we propose to utilise it fully, and also have additional machinery. That is the scheme.

Helicopter Purchase Programme

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*350. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 725 on the 9th December, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made in Government's consideration of the helicopter programme;

(b) in how many cases of offers received from the manufacturers demonstrations were arranged; and

(c) with what results?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Evaluation trials have begun.

(b) and (c). It is not in the public interest to give these details at this stage.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to the previous question, it was stated:

> "There have been no negotiations. Government have, however, a helicopter programme under active consideration".

The hon. Minister has stated that evaluation has started. May I know whether some helicopters have also been manufactured by the Air Force units, that is, the manufacturing depot in Kanpur?

Shri Krishna Menon: There are no negotiations. Evaluations are not negotiations. Negotiations proceed after evaluation. The reason why we say it is not in the public interest to disclose details is that we do not want any manufacturer to get any idea of what the Air Force is thinking about at this stage. It will not be in the public interest to do so.

With regard to development in the Air Force factory itself, the hon. Member may have heard some rumour. We have no desire to expose any particular scheme.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं। श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल के बाद मेरा नाम था, लेकिन मुझे न बुला कर श्री स० मो० बनर्जी को क्यों बुलाया गया?

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I have said that if I call the first hon. Member who has tabled a question and he is absent, it is open to any other hon. Member whose name is among the questioners to get up and call the question. I did not see the hon. Member getting up at all, though his name is second in the list. Therefore, I ignored him.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: May I know how long these talks are expected to go on and when a final decision is expected?

Shri Krishna Menon: It is not a question of talks. This is a new field we are entering, and it is no use our getting loaded with machines which may not fill our bill. There are so many roles for helicopters to be considered. As you are probably aware, the type of helicopter which we will ultimately require is not probably in production at all. So whatever types come from various sources, they will all be evaluated and then we will come to some decision.

Furthermore, in regard to these helicopters, it is not merely just seeing them. We have to see how they work under our climate, under our dust, our storm and things of that character. This is a serious decision to make.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In view of the fact that we are aiming at self-sufficiency so far as Defence needs are concerned, is the Ministry considering any proposal to be self-sufficient in this matter also?

Shri Krishna Menon: Yes. We have made it clear in an informal way to everybody that whatever we decide upon—one or two or three types; whatever it may be—that would be on the basis of our producing as much of the helicopter as we can.

Shri Radha Raman: The hon. Minister has said that it is not in the public interest to disclose details of negotiations regarding the manufacture of helicopters. In view of the present situation, may I know whether the number of helicopters required to meet the situation are available with the Ministry? If not, will they be made available through either indigenous manufacture or purchases from outside?

Shri Krishna Menon: I have not said that there are negotiations, and I would like your assistance in not

being asked to reveal the numbers and quantum of Defence equipment.

Mr. Speaker: Whether it is sufficient or insufficient, he thinks it is a matter which ought not to be given out.

Engineering Colleges

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*351. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** / **Shri Radha Raman:** / **Shri Pangarkar:** / **Shri Hem Raj:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 448 on the 1st December, 1959, and state:

(a) the further progress since made in implementing the scheme for the establishment of the eight Centrally-sponsored engineering colleges in the country; and

(b) when each such college is expected to start functioning?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) (i) Sites for the colleges in Warangal, Mangalore, Durgapur and Srinagar have been acquired, and steps have been initiated in this respect by the concerned State Governments for the colleges in Jamshedpur and Nagpur.

(ii) Boards of Governors have been fully constituted for the colleges in Mangalore, Jamshedpur and Srinagar, and steps are being taken to finalise the constitution of the remaining Boards.

(iii) The work relating to construction of buildings is at varying stages in the different colleges. Mangalore and Durgapur have started construction of some of the buildings, and Warangal has invited tenders. Planning for construction of buildings and procurement of equipment has already made considerable progress except for the colleges to be established at Bhopal and Allahabad.

(b) In addition to the college at Warangal, which has already started functioning, the State Governments concerned have intimated that the other colleges, except the one at Allahabad, will make their first admissions in 1960. The College at Allahabad is expected to start functioning in 1961.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister was kind enough to say some time ago that for the staff of these colleges they would require also some foreign experts. May I know whether arrangements have been made for these foreign experts?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think I did not say that foreign experts are needed for these colleges. Of course, we welcome foreign experts if there are any. But all these colleges can be started without foreign experts.

श्री पद्म देव : क्या माननीय मंत्री इस पर प्रकाश डालेंगे कि देश के अन्दर कुल कितने ऐसे इंजीनियरिंग कालिजेज की आवश्यकता है ?

श्री हुमायन् कबिर : यह तो कहना मुश्किल है। जितने कालिज हम बना सकेंगे उतना ही बेहतर है लेकिन फिर उनके ग्रेजुएट्स के लिए एम्पलायमट होना चाहिए। हमारा खयाल है कि अभी इन सब कालिज होने से काफी होगा ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether in setting up these engineering colleges any effort has been made to direct the exact type of technological degrees which will be required and to specify the number for each of the engineering colleges so that the graduates who will emerge from them will not be faced with the prospect of unemployment?

Shri Humayun Kabir: That is precisely the purpose of having the All India Council for Technical Education.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I wanted to know whether the numbers of graduates in the various branches

of technology will also be specified by this Committee or Council.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The number of admissions in each section is broadly determined on the advice of the All India Council of Technical Education.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is it the intention of Government to set up these institutions at a higher level than the engineering colleges that are already in existence in the States under State auspices. If so, have they got the requisite teaching personnel for these institutions in India?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think this question was asked on the last occasion. These colleges are intended to be good institutions like all other institutions in the country.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Have they got the teaching staff to man all these colleges?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think I have answered this question previously. These institutions cannot be be started without the teaching personnel.

Shri Radha Raman: I should like to know how much will be the capacity of each of the eight Centrally administered colleges which are proposed to be set up and are about to function and also what will be the total number of students that will come out every year from these colleges.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Sir, this question also was answered. The admissions to each college when fully developed will be 250 per year.

Shri Kunhan: May I know whether any decision has been taken so far regarding the establishment of an engineering college at Palghat in the Kerala State?

Shri Humayun Kabir: That does not arise out of this question.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: All these questions are being repeated day after day.

Traffic Jams in Delhi

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*352. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri Amjad Ali:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Pramathanath Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken to avoid traffic jams in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Police Administration are short of vehicles and manpower to tackle traffic jams; and

(c) if so, what measures have been taken to meet the Police requirements?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (c). A committee was recently appointed to examine and report on the entire question of the regulation of traffic on special occasions in Delhi. The committee's report suggesting improvements in the road system and the construction of certain diversionary roads, the training of the traffic police and the provision of equipment has been received and steps have already been taken on the basis of some of its recommendations, and others are under consideration.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether some of the important trains will be diverted to the New Delhi station so that the traffic jam near the Delhi station and its approaches is reduced?

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Member kindly repeat his question?

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: The biggest traffic jam is near the Delhi railway station. May I know whether some of the important trains are being transferred to the New Delhi station so that the traffic jam near the Delhi main station can be reduced?

Shri G. B. Pant: I will convey that suggestion to the Railway Ministry.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In :w of the fact that in cities like lcutta and Bombay which cope with ffic ten times the volume of traffic Delhi there are hardly any jams, ould those in charge of the traffic rangements take some lessons from : excellent arrangements which : being made in those cities to oid jams? We have hardly any ns in our city.

Shri G. B. Pant: The people of lcutta are cleverer and abler than ose of Delhi. But there has been phenomenal growth in the popula- n of Delhi, which has risen from out 9 lakhs at the time of inde- ndence to about 25 lakhs now. The mber of cars, I think, has gone up about 25,000 or so from one-fourth, -fifth or one-sixth of that number. e roads, when they were made, re not intended to meet fully and equately the needs of this very avy traffic. But attempts are being de to meet the situation as ectively and satisfactorily as possi- . On the whole, in spite of all s, the accidents in De'hi are not re than in any other city, whether take into account the fatal acci- nts or other accidents. Well, there jams at times; but, I hope people l get more disciplined and the ice more efficient.

d to Small-Scale Mining Industry

354. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: ll the Minister of **Steel, Mines and el** be pelased to state:

a) whether Small-scale Mining ustry receives any assistance for e-purchase of machinery and er credit facility as is given to all-scale Industry; and

o) what organisations exist for purpose?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b). Government have no scheme for assistance to Small-scale Mining Industry for hire-purchase of machinery. The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., which is a Government Undertaking, provides facilities for hire-purchase of machinery by small-scale industrial units. Credit facilities are provided by some State Governments by their respective State Financial Corporations or by other organisations provided for the purpose.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the Ministry has considered this matter and think that its duties end with only the regulatory process and has nothing to do with the developmental process?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: If some of the organisations or mine owners want financial aid they will go to the State and if there is a proposal from the State all facilities are given to them.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister aware that small scale industry is primarily a State concern and the Central Government has set up a large organisation and made great provisions? What are the reasons to discriminate between the mining industry and other small-scale industries—to discriminate against the mining industry more particularly when minerals are national resources and are a Central subject?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already said that there is no discrimination. If some of the units approach the National Small Industries Corporation which is a Central unit, all facilities are given just like other industries.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्मालस्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज विभाग से कोई सम्पर्क स्थापित किया गया है कि खनिज पदार्थों का काम भी स्मालस्केल पर किया जाय।

श्री गजेन्द्र प्रसाद सिन्हा : खनिज पदार्थ के लिए भी ये फैसिलिटीज दी जा रही हैं और जब भी कोई दरखास्त आती है तो उस पर विचार किया जाता है। अभी तक कोई ऐसी दरखास्त छोटे माईन ओनर्ज के पास से नहीं आई है।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister aware that the mining industry had written to their bureau from time to time how they are stuck up for want of technical know-how and facilities and are unable to import even small parts and the entire mine's work is stuck up because we have not got any organisation? Have you given any thought to it?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): There are procedures laid down by the Indian Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey of India which clearly envisage technical advice to any mine-owner or anyone who wants to start any mining industry and so it is open for any bureau or any organisation to seek such advice as they think proper.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the Government requested the small mining interests to form themselves into co-operatives for getting financial aid from the Government?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is open for the mining industrialists or those who want to start mining in a small scale scheme to send such proposals to the Government and it is the declared policy of the Government of India to encourage co-operative ventures for mining and also in other fields.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister give us an indication of the programme which they had for the year 1959-60 to give technical and credit facilities? What is the budget provision and what has been spent so far? There is not a single pie.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is no budget provision; there is no scheme and there is no plan to help the small mining industries. As and when such proposals come before the Government, the Government will be too glad to offer any advice.

Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant

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*355. **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Ramam:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering the expansion of the Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) if so, what is the expected production of the plant after expansion;

(c) what will be its total cost; and

(d) whether the said expansion will be carried out with Russian collaboration?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). While studies on the size and nature of the Third Five Year Plan are still going on, it is clear that steel will continue to be an important sector of development. Whatever the target for iron and steel may be, it is imperative that the steel works in Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur are expanded. Planning of the expansion of these works has been taken in hand. It is too early to say what the cost of expansion and the production after expansion of each plant will be. This will be known only when the details of the extensions necessary have been worked out. It has been agreed in principle that expansion of the

Bhilai Steel Plant to 2.5 million ton capacity is one of the items for which the credit offered by the Soviet Government for Industrial projects to be implemented during the Third Five Year Plan will be utilised.

Shri Morarka: The hon. Minister has said that the work of expansion had been taken on hand. To what extent all the three steel plants in the public sector are going to be expanded and what would be the expected production after expansion?

Sardar Swaran Singh: When I said 'works', it is not the atcual physical work on the spot for expansion but preliminary work of study as to what should be the pattern of expansion and what is going to be the pattern of the end products.

Shri Morarka: What is the contemplated target for the Third Plan and how much of it is going to be achieved by expansion and how much by the new steel plants?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This is a matter which is still under consideration and it will not be proper for me to indicate any firm figure but current thinking has been that there may be an expansion upto 10 million ingot ton capacity. But a final decision will depend upon the overall resources that are available and the foreign exchange that can be obtained to finance this.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the expansion of the Bhilai plant was discussed with the Russian representatives accompanying President Voroshilov when they met the members of the Planning Commission and, if so, besides Soviet credit, whether any other help, technical or otherwise, was assured by these representatives?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It was discussed in a general manner from time to time but the technical experts that accompanied President Voroshilov's party were not enjoined upon by their Government to take any final decision in this subject. But it is quite obvious that in an expansion programme the credit can be utilised, and there will be collaboration even at the technical level.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the newspapers it came out that the Soviet Government have assured fresh financial and technical aid for this plant. May I know how far it is true and what positive financial and technical help is being given by them for the Bhilai plant?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not know which particular help the hon. Member is referring to. The point has been made clear in the communique that was issued at the time when the projects that were to go into that line of credit were announced. As to what is going to be the precise nature of collaboration will be the subject matter of detailed negotiations later.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: May I know whether it is still the policy of the Government of India to import necessary machinery for the expansion programme for having gained experience in the erection of the three big steel plants in the country, will the required machinery be made in the country itself at the erection works? Will it be done by the Indians themselves or all this is going to be done with foreign aid?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There cannot be a very clear reply to the various questions that the hon. Member has raised. Our desire is natural that we should be able to manufacture such machinery inside the country. The desire to undertake all the erection work by our Indian experts is a very desirable objective. But keeping these objectives in view, we have to take a realistic view. I do not anticipate that in the course of the next Five Year Plan, there will be capacity in the country to manufacture all the equipment that would be necessary. Some technical help will also be required in the erection and planning.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the designing or the expansion of this Bhilai and other steel plants will be done by Indians or by foreign experts?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as the designing part is concerned, we intend to make a very serious effort to have an Indian nucleus. It will be assisted by experts from abroad but essentially the main burden will be borne by the Indian nucleus.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: How many more plants and what capacity has the Ministry proposed to the Planning Commission to be set up in the Third Plan? Do they propose to have some smaller plants also?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as the first part is concerned, I have already endeavoured to answer that the current thinking has been of a particular order. These proposals are not made in that formal manner to the Planning Commission. It is a matter of mutual discussion which goes on from time to time. With regard to the establishment of smaller plants, there is already a smaller plant at Bhadravati. There are some small pig iron plants in the private sector already established in two of the States, namely, Orissa and Madras. Besides that there are electric furnaces for manufacture of steel from scrap. If there are any other proposals they would also be considered.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the Government has received any proposal for the expansion of the existing plants in the private sector and if so whether it is the Government's policy to permit them or not?

Sardar Swaran Singh: With regard to the first part, I would say that no formal proposal has been made. Therefore, the second part of the question becomes hypothetical

Silver Refinery at Calcutta

***356. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 984 on the 17th December, 1959, and state the further progress since made in the installation and running of the silver refinery at Calcutta?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Silver is being refined at the Silver Refinery at a reduced rate, as the installation of the proposed new crucibles has not yet been completed. The new crucibles, which have already been shipped from West Germany are expected to be received by about the end of this month.

Shri Pangarkar: May I know whether any time-limit has been fixed for the completion of this installation?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We are trying to erect it as soon as possible. We hope to do it as soon as the crucibles arrive. Already the original time has been exceeded. There has been some delay.

Shri Hem Barua: The Deputy Minister has said that silver is being refined there. On a previous occasion there was an explosion due to a molten matter in the furnace of the refinery, and when a question was put here about the loss sustained, it was said that the loss was not computed by them. May I know whether the loss has been ascertained by now and, if so, what is the amount?

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out of this question.

Shri Hem Barua: The question is about the progress made in regard to the refinery at Calcutta. It arises like this: May I explain?

Mr. Speaker: This question relates to further expansion and installation of machinery. No doubt it relates to the refinery at Calcutta. But how can a question about some explosion and the consequent death of some persons and the damage caused etc.,

be relevant here? Of course, the question relates to Calcutta, but does it mean that he should put all questions about Calcutta? All this does not arise out of this question.

Shri Hem Barua: It arises this way.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member must abide by my ruling. There can be difference of opinion. But either his point must prevail or my point should prevail. Next question.

Geological Survey of India, Orissa Circle

*357. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the offices of the Geological Survey of India, Orissa Circle, located at Puri, were shifted to Calcutta for want of adequate accommodation; and

(b) whether the State Government have represented to the Government of India for locating the offices of the Orissa Circle again in Orissa?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) An office of the Geological Survey of India was opened at Puri in 1948 but this was later shifted to Calcutta in 1951 mainly on account of lack of suitable laboratory and library facilities. The paucity and non-availability of accommodation was not the only factor which necessitated the decision to shift the office from there.

(b) Yes Sir. The State Government represented that the headquarters of the Circle Office of the Geological Survey of India for Orissa should be located within Orissa but it was explained to them that the location of the office at Calcutta did not in any way adversely affect the work of mineral investigation in Orissa.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether it is a fact that in view of the vast mineral resources in Orissa, whatever survey has been made by the Geological Survey so far is very poor and how, while many parts of Orissa still remain unexplored, the Government says that the exploration work does not suffer?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: In comparison with other States, with whatever materials such as apparatus, staff, etc., are available there, the maximum effort has been made to have the investigation of minerals in Orissa.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know for how many months in the year do the staff appointed in the Geological Survey of India at its office in Calcutta work in Orissa? For instance, say, 1957.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: In the last year and even in the year before last, the Geological Survey of India made investigations in that area.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know for how long in the year.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Whenever there is necessity and whenever there is a request from the State Government—it is a vast area—the Geological Survey is too glad to come, and the Geological Survey has never failed to respond to the call of the State Government.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the State Government has agreed to whatever suggestions the Government of India forwarded to it in connection with the shifting of the office from Orissa to Calcutta?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: We received a request from the State Government and it was explained that because of the laboratory facilities and the library facilities and the most modern equipment being available in Calcutta—the Geological Survey is there—it would be better,

especially for the analysis work—to have the office located near the laboratory and the modern library.

Oil Exploration by Foreign Companies

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*358. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudruri:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreements have been reached with foreign companies in the exploration and exploitation of oil in our country; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of the agreements?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) No agreement has been entered into with any foreign company after the promulgation of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether negotiations are going on with any country in this regard?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Of course, negotiation is going on with many countries and proposals have come from many countries.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know which are the countries from where proposals have been received?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: It is too early to say which are the countries, but the time has been extended by three more months. By the end of March we shall be able to say which are the countries who are serious to have a discussion about the exploitation and exploration of petroleum.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that it has been proposed by the Government to allocate Rs. 200 crores for oil exploration in the third Plan and, if so, may I know what is the area and the extent of that area that is proposed to be covered for oil exploration and may I also know how much is the foreign exchange needed by way of assistance?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): All these questions have to be considered when final allocations will have been made by the Planning Commission. The activities of oil exploration naturally will depend upon the resources that will be made available to it, whether we like it or not.

Stadium in Calcutta

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*359. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a site has been finally chosen for a stadium on the Calcutta maidan; and

(b) if so, whether construction will soon begin?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) A site has been provisionally agreed upon with the State Government.

(b) This is a matter for the State Government when the transfer of the site is completed.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if it is a fact that it is on account of the delay made by the State Government that the construction of the stadium is not started?

Shri Krishna Menon: No, Sir. That is not a fact. It is not an unusual length of time for negotiations on matters of this kind and for consideration of the legal implications.

Taxes Due from Kanpur Mill-owners

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*360. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 587 on the 4th December 1959 regarding taxes due from Kanpur Mill-owners and state:

(a) whether any further amount has been recovered from Kanpur Mill-owners during the period from 1st December, 1959 to 31st January, 1960;

(b) if so, the amount so realised; and

(c) the further steps taken to realise the outstanding amount?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes.

(b) The outstanding demand has been reduced by Rs. 7·13 lakhs.

(c) All steps provided under the Income-tax, Gift Tax and Wealth Tax Acts are continuing to be taken for the recovery of the outstanding arrears.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a previous question the hon. Minister stated that there was some amount—Rs. 81·26 lakhs—as irrecoverable arrears awaiting write-off. I want to know what is this amount—whether it is income-tax, wealth tax or gift tax, and the reason as to why this amount is being written off. It is a huge amount—Rs. 81·26 lakhs.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Singh: Mostly they are ITIC-demands rendered ineffective, cancellation or revisional rectifications orders and irrecoverable arrears. We are trying to write them off.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether this amount has been written off.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: We think that it is unreasonable and therefore efforts are being made to write it off.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a previous question, I asked the names of those who had arrears and the Minister was kind enough to say that the names in regard to income-tax should not be announced. But I want to know the names with regard to the wealth tax and gift tax—the names of those who are having huge arrears by way of gift tax and wealth tax. in Kanpur.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I am not in a position to give the separate break-up. Still, under the law, we are prohibited from disclosing the names. I am not able to do that.

Mr. Speaker: Even with regard to wealth tax?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: For all these taxes, under the law, we are not supposed to disclose the names

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will look into them and if there is any difference in the amount, they can put a separate question.

Shri Tangamani: May I know what is the outstanding amount due from the Kanpur millowners, deducting this Rs. 7·13 lakhs, at present, and out of that amount, how much has been realised?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I would invite the attention of the hon. Member to the previous question on the other occasion which I answered and in which I said that Rs. 4·80 crores were outstanding as arrears. Out of that, I have just now mentioned in answer to this question that Rs. 7·13 lakhs have been realised.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the has gone up, are Government making has gone up, are Government taking any special efforts to see that arreas are cleared at least by next year?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Yes; we have also asked the help of the State Government to expedite this matter.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Last time the Finance Minister pleaded that un-

less we amend the income-tax law, they cannot publish the names and the Government is considering the matter. May I know if that has been considered and what decision has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I had said only recently that the Bill would come up after sometime.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a previous question, it was stated that collections of about Rs. 66·35 lakhs were stayed because of writs in the High Court. I want to know whether the writs have been disposed of and whether the amounts have been recovered.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: That is still outstanding.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We were told that due to legal difficulties, the names of persons whose income-tax arrears are being written off could not be disclosed. May I know how many parties are involved?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: 9 parties and certain miscellaneous arrears.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Decline in the value of Indian rupee

*345. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Kumari M. Vedakumari:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a fall in the exchange rate of the Indian rupee in foreign open markets;

(b) if so, the extent of decline; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Quotations for the Indian rupees have fallen in several free markets.

(b) The extent of decline varies from market to market. In Singapore the decline since May 1959 has been about 28 per cent; the Hongkong quotations in January 1960 were about 32 per cent lower than in May 1959; in New York, the rate fell only nominally. In Ceylon, and Burma the decline comes to around 17 per cent and 13 per cent respectively, although in both these countries the rate is still well above the par value of the Indian rupee. The open market rate in Nepal has improved by 2·8 per cent.

(c) The fall in the rate in the foreign open markets is due to the measures taken by Government to prevent the leakage of foreign exchange caused by the smuggling out of Indian currency notes to enable the smuggling in of gold or other banned imports.

Bauxite deposits in Orissa

*353. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the **Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether large deposits of bauxite have been found in Kalahandi District in Orissa;

(b) whether surplus electric power is available in that area from the Machkund Hydro Project;

(c) whether Government of Orissa have invited industrialists in a press note to come forward to set up an Aluminium Plant in that area; and

(d) in what way the Government of India are going to help in the establishment of the proposed Aluminium Industry?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The occurrence of the deposits of bauxite in Kalahandi District has been known to the Geological Survey of India for a long time. The Geological Survey of India however as a result of surface resurvey only have indicated a reserve of approximately 5,48,000 tons.

(b) Yes Sir. The State Government have, however, no proposal at

present to extend the transmission line to Kalahandi District for utilisation of Machkund power in that area.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) According to the Industrial Policy Resolution 1956, the establishment of Aluminium Plants is not reserved exclusively for the public sector. As the response from private parties has been encouraging, the Government are not thinking now of establishing an Aluminium Plant in the public sector.

Stock Exchange Directorate

*361. **Shri B. Das Gupta:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 959 on the 4th December, 1959 and state the progress since made in the establishment of the Stock Exchange Directorate?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): The Directorate has started functioning with nucleus staff with headquarters at Bombay and a branch office at Delhi. The Calcutta office will start functioning shortly.

Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee

*362. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new types of building materials have been developed by the Central Building Research Institute at Roorkee;

(b) if so, what these are;

(c) whether there would be any reduction in the requirement of cement and steel; and

(d) if so, by what percentage?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A new type of precast doubly curved shell elements for roofs, floors and panel walls has been developed at the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, which will lead to a saving in cement and steel. The percentage of such saving will depend on the span of the area and the type of loading.

Oil Survey of Cauvery Delta

*363. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 351 on the 26th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether survey work of the Cauvery delta for petroleum deposits has been completed; and

(b) if not, the nature of progress made so far to explore oil in this area?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Geological survey by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Parties, and the Geophysical survey (Gravity-magnetic) by the Geological Survey of India Parties, are being carried out.

Steel Plant in Andhra Pradesh

*364. **Shri Ramakrishna Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the industrial backwardness and proximity of abundant availability of coal and iron ores there is a proposal to locate near Kottagudem in Andhra Pradesh the next steel plant; and

(b) if not, what are the causes that prevent the Central Government to industrialise the agricultural Andhra Pradesh as against equity and justice?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). No decision has been taken about putting up any new steel plant in the public sector. Bokaro in Bihar is, however, being developed as a possible site for the fourth integrated steel plant. Sites in Andhra Pradesh and other suitable areas will have to be considered in the context of further expansion later.

Olympic Stadium in Delhi

*365. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1469 on the 10th September, 1957 and state the progress so far made in the proposal for an Olympic Stadium on the Bank of the Yamuna beyond the Power House adjoining the Gandhi Samadhi site?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The proposal for the construction of the Olympic Stadium has been held in abeyance due to paucity of funds.

American Steel Mission

*366. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a five-man American steel mission recently visited this country;

(b) what was the specific purpose of the visit of this mission to this country; and

(c) whether this mission will send its tour impression report to the Government?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A large number of Hindustan Steel engineers are getting training in various steel works in the U.S.A. and the immediate purpose of the American Mission is to go round the various steel plants in the country, familiarise themselves with Indian conditions, and study how far the training imparted in the steel industry in the U.S.A. is proving useful.

(c) This depends entirely on the Mission.

Pre-examination coaching for S.C. & S.T. Students

*367. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to page 198 of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1958-59 and state:

(a) whether provision will be made for giving pre-examination coaching to one hundred students of Scheduled Castes and Tribes who appear for I.A.S. and I.P.S. examinations, during the year 1960-61; and

(b) whether another centre will be opened in South India for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes.

(b) Opening of a centre in South India would depend on the response from the universities located there. The State Governments have been requested to take up this matter with the Universities but no reply has so far been received.

Gas Turbine Project

*368. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 464 on the 1st December, 1959 and state whether the Second Tata Committee have since met and made their final recommendation on the location of the Gas Turbine Project?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Not yet, Sir, but the Committee is expected to meet on 26th March, 1960.

International Students House, Delhi

*369. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 456 on the 1st December, 1959 and state:

(a) the latest progress made in the construction of the International Students House, Delhi;

(b) when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) what would be the estimated expenditure?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The re-constituted Board of Trustees of the Delhi International Students House Society met on 8th January, 1960 and decided to revise the plan of the building. It will meet again in March to consider a master plan for the entire project.

(b) and (c). It is not possible to give an exact reply till the Board has again met and approved the plan.

Counterfeit 25 Naya Paisa Coins

*370. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since the introduction of 25 Naya Paisa coins the counterfeit coins of the same denomination have come into circulation; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to check the counterfeit coins?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). A few counterfeit coins have been detected at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, and investigations in this behalf are in progress.

General Elections in Kerala

*371. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the expenses incurred by the Government of India in conducting the recent General elections in Kerala;

(b) the number and percentage of voters who exercised their right of vote;

(c) whether there were any clashes among rival parties during the elections; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) No expenditure has been incurred by the Government of India in conducting the recent general elections in Kerala.

(b) The number of voters who exercised their right to vote was about 68,18,000 and the over-all percentage of poll was approximately 85.

(c) and (d). There were a few incidents of affray and clashes between the contesting parties. The incidents were mostly of stabbing and assault.

Central Institute of Education

*372. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 546 on the 26th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the financial implications of the proposals for reorganization of the Central Institute of Education, Delhi as a National Centre for Educational Research have been examined; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The financial implications of the proposal are still under examination.

Scholarships for Higher Education in Hindi

392. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 358 on the 23rd November, 1959, and state the additional number of non-Hindi speaking students from Assam, Manipur, Bombay and Madras, separately who were awarded Government of India Scholarships for higher education in Hindi during 1959-60?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The question of additional scholarships arises in the case of Madras only where 24 additional awards have been made during 1959-60.

The position regarding other States referred to is:

Assam—Only 2 students were found suitable and they have been awarded scholarships.

Bombay—No scholarships have been awarded to students from Bombay as no suitable applications have been received from the State Government so far.

Manipur—In this case also, no awards have been made as no applications have been received from the Administration so far.

Audio-visual Education in Delhi

393. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of work done in regard to audio-visual education in Delhi during 1959-60;

(b) the amount spent on administration as well as the amount paid as T.A. and D.A. during the year so far: and

(c) whether it is a fact that more work is being done in urban as compared to rural areas?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Work similar in nature to that of 1958-59 was done during 1959-60. (*vide* reply to Unstarred Question No. 360 answered on 23rd November, 1959, copy attached). In addition, twenty television sets have been provided in the Social Education Centres and Schools. The scheme of audio-visual expert training has been introduced during the year for the first time. An Instructor and Technical Assistant have been appointed in the Teachers' Training Institute, Daryaganj, to give training in audio-visual education to teachers and to conduct refresher courses for the teachers to be drawn from the different schools.

(b) The expenditure incurred so far by the Delhi Administration on the administration of audio-visual education during 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 60,108. No expenditure was incurred on T.A. and D.A.

(c) No; so far as the Social Education Branch of the Directorate of Education, Delhi, is concerned, the programmes of audio-visual education are mainly concentrated in the rural areas.

Banaras Hindu University

394. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan or grant paid by the University Grants Commission to the Banaras Hindu University for the construction of hostels during 1957-58 and 1958-59;

(b) the total financial assistance given to the above University for setting up "Students Aid Fund" during the above period; and

(c) the amount of loan or grant proposed to be given during 1959-60 for the above purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):

	Rs.
(a) 1957-58	3,75,000 (Grant)
1958-59	*Nil.*
(b) 1957-58	*Nil.*
1958-59	8,097 (Grant)

(c) (i) *Grant for the construction of hostels:*

A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 is proposed to be given during 1959-60.

(ii) *Grant towards Students Aid Fund:*

An amount equal to the collection raised by the University towards Students Aid Fund during 1958-59 will be paid to the University subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 on the University intimating the University Grants Commission about their collection during 1959-60.

State Bank and Reserve Bank Branches in Rajasthan

395. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of State Bank of India and Reserve Bank of India branches opened so far in Rajasthan since 1954; and

(b) the names of the places where these branches have been opened?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Two branches of the State Bank of India have been opened in Rajasthan at Beawar and Mount Abu (Abu Road) during the period from the 1st January, 1954 to the 31st January, 1960.

There is no branch of the Reserve Bank in the State.

Aid to Political Sufferers in Rajasthan

396. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid or relief has been given by the Central Government to the political sufferers and their families in Rajasthan during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far;

(b) if so, the number of such persons or families; and

(c) the amount given to them individually?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) 1957-58	4
1958-59	5
1959-60	6

(c) A total amount of Rs. 8,600 was disbursed during this period, individual grants ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 2,000.

Output of Opium in Rajasthan

397. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total output of opium in Rajasthan in 1959 as compared with previous years?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The total output of opium in Rajasthan in 1959 as compared with the previous three years is as follows:—

Year	*Produce at 70° C* (Maunds)
1956	2,842
1957	3,977
1958	5,318
1959	6,127

Aid to Political Sufferers

398. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid has been given by the Union Government to political sufferers and their families during 1959-60 so far;

(b) if so, the number of such persons or families; and

(c) the amount given to them individually?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) 504 upto the 15th February, 1960.

(c) A total amount of Rs. 2,13,425 was disbursed during this period, in the form of non-recurring cash grants and small loans, individual grants ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000.

Playgrounds for Mysore Schools

399. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore have recommended the names of educational institutions which have no playgrounds or have inadequate facilities for the grant of Central aid;

(b) whether any aid has been made available to such institutions in Mysore State in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far; and

(c) if so, the amount granted to each of them in the above period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The scheme for grant of assistance for the acquisition of playgrounds by educational institutions in the country has been initiated only during the current financial year. Under the scheme, State Governments do not have to recommend the names of any institutions to the Government of India. Funds have been placed at their disposal for direct distribution to eligible institutions. During the year 1959-60 (so far), the Government of India have placed a sum of Rs. 40,500 at the disposal of the Government of Mysore for this purpose. Details as to the amounts paid to the different institutions have not yet been received from the State Government.

Salary-scales of Affiliated Colleges in Mysore

400. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University and Affiliated Colleges in Mysore State have received financial help from the University Grants Commission for enhancing the salary-scales of teachers; and

(b) if so, the amount given to each of these Colleges in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) So far, certain affiliated Colleges in Mysore State have received financial help from the University Grants Commission for the purpose.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 80].

Ex-Servicemen's Colony in Ratnapuri

401. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grants have been sanctioned for the development of the Ex-Servicemen's Colony in Ratnapuri, Hunsur Taluk, Mysore District of Mysore State;

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned during 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(c) the progress achieved so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 26,250 during 1958-59. There has been no sanction so far during 1959-60.

(c) 196 ex-servicemen have been settled and provided with bullocks, carts and implements. They have reclaimed 1127 acres of land. 38 settlers' quarters, a primary school, a dispensary, a seed store and 8 staff quarters have been constructed. The devikere tank, in the vicinity of the colony, has been restored and 120 acres of land are being irrigated from it. The colony has been included in the National Extension Service Block.

Political Sufferers

402. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid or relief has been given by the Central Government to the political sufferers and their families in Orissa State during 1959-60;

(b) if so, the number of such persons or families;

(c) the amount given to them individually; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to give such aid to political sufferers in Orissa in 1960-61?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) Five.

(c) A total amount of Rs. 1,900 has been granted, individual grants ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500.

(d) Budget for 1960-61 has not been passed but no special allotment is made for any particular State.

नेपाल को सहायता

४०३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री १३ मार्च, १९५९ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १८९२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) नेपाल सरकार को अपनी विकास योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए जो सहायता दी जा रही है उसमें इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) अब तक कुल कितनी सहायता दी जा चुकी है ; और

(ग) इस सहायता-कार्यक्रम की गति को तेज करने के लिए कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) नेपाल में भारतीय सहायता कार्यक्रम के अधीन मार्च, १९५९ से आगे हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:—

(एक) निम्नलिखित करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये या निम्नांकित विषयों के बारें में पत्र विनिमय हुआ:—

(१) जच्चाखानों और शिशु-कल्याण केन्द्रों के लिए ६ लाख रुपये के अनुदान देने के लिए पत्र-विनिमय ।

(२) ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम तथा गहन घाटी विकास प्रायोजनाओं को अमल में लाने के लिए २.५ करोड़ रुपये की सहायता के लिए करार;

(३) नेपाल के विभिन्न जिलों में स्थानीय विकास कार्य सम्बन्धी योजनाओं को अमल में लाने के लिए ३० लाख रुपये की सहायता के लिए पत्र-विनिमय ।

(दो) नेपाल सरकार और विकास बोर्डों की मार्फत विभिन्न संस्थाओं को निम्नलिखित नकद अनुदानों की अदायगी ;

(१) जच्चाखाना तथा शिशु-कल्याण बोर्ड को १.५० लाख रुपये;

(२) ग्राम विकास बोर्ड को १० लाख रुपये;

(३) स्थानीय विकास कार्य बोर्ड को १० लाख रुपये

(४) त्रिचंद्र कालेज के विकास के लिए २ लाख रुपये

(५) राजदूत के स्वेच्छाधीन अनुदान (डिस्क्रीशनरी ग्रांट) से, शिक्षा तथा चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी विभिन्न

सं.थाओं को अब तक कुल ४,४५ लाख रुपये के अनुदान ।

(तीन) निर्माण–कार्यों सर्वेक्षणों के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित प्रगति हुई है :—

(१) त्रिपक्षीय करार के अन्तर्गत, २६८ मील के क्षेत्र में दो फुट चौड़े रास्ते या केन्द्रीय लाइन पर चिन्ह लगाये गये हैं और २१० मील क्षेत्र में विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण भी किया जा चुका है। १६० मील में ऐसी सड़कें बनायी गयी हैं जिन पर जीप गाड़ियां चल सकती हैं और ८ मील लम्बी सड़कें मोटर गाड़ियों के चलने योग्य बनायी गयी है।

(२) त्रिभुवन राजपथ का रखरखाव ठीक ढंग से किया जा रहा है और मार्च, १९५९ से ८ मील–२ फर्लांग की लम्बाई में सड़क पर कंकरीट मिला तारकोल डाला गया है और १२ मील–३ फर्लांग तक सड़क को पक्का किया गया है।

(३) सिंचाई की छोटी प्रयोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत, फेवाताल बांध की बुनियादों में कंकरीट डालने का काम पूरा हो चुका है और पत्थर की चिनाई का काम चल रहा है। टीका भंरवा परियोजना के हैडवर्क्स, पानी मुहया करने की नहर और नियामक (रेगुलेटर) की स्थापना का काम पूरा हो चुका है। नहरों के सम्बन्ध में भी दो–तिहाई काम पूरा हो चुका है। महादेव खोला का काम भी पूरा होने को है। नीचे की विजयपुर नहर पर चिनाई करने तथा हैडवर्कस बनाने का काम समाप्त हो चुका है। झाज सिंचाई प्रयोजना के सम्बन्ध में मुख्य नहर की हैडवर्क्स बनाने और चिनाई करने का काम तो पूरा हो चुका है लेकिन शाखा नहरों का काम चल रहा है।

(४) धूलीखेल, कर्की–मंथाली और पंचमाने जलपूर्ति (सप्लाई) योजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं और उन्हें चालू भी कर दिया गया है।

(५) त्रिशूली पनबिजली प्रयोजना के सम्बन्ध में, बस्ती की इमारतें बनाने, बांध (वीयर) बनने के स्थान को साफ करने और ५ मील लम्बा पहुंच मार्ग (एप्रोच रोड) बनाने के लिए ठेके दे दिये गये हैं। औजार, मशीनों और स्टाक सम्बन्धी सामग्री प्राप्त करने के लिए आर्डर दे दिये गये हैं।

(६) भैरवा, विराटनगर, पोखरा और सिमरा हवाई पट्टियों का सुधार जारी है। नेपाल गंज और जनकपुर में अतिरिक्त हवाई अड्डे बनाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण (सर्वे) पूरे हो चुके हैं।

(७) भूगर्भ सर्वेक्षण करने की योजना के अन्तर्गत भारतीय भूगर्भ सर्वेक्षण विभाग के पांच भूगर्भशास्त्री सर्वेक्षण कार्य कर रहे हैं और भारतीय भूगर्भ सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा काठमांडू में स्थापित परीक्षणात्मक प्रयोगशाला (टेस्ट लेबोरेटरी) का काम जारी है।

(८) २०,३१८ मील का सर्वेक्षण, २१,२९६ वर्ग मील का त्रिकोण मापन (ट्रायंगुलेशन) १६३८ ६ रैखिक मील (लीनियर माइल्स) की नाप और १३,३८० वर्गमील के सम्बन्ध में नक्शे बनाने का काम पूरा हो चुका है। ३,१९५ मील वर्ग के संबंध में नक्शे प्रकाशित किये जा चुके हैं।

(९) नेपाल के पहले सार्वजनिक चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में एक वृत-चित्र (डाक्यूमेण्टरी फिल्म) तैयार हो चुका है।

(चार) शिक्षा, बागवानी और सामुदायिक प्रयोजानाओं के क्षेत्र में और अधिक तकनीकी सहायता दी गयी है।

नेपाली कर्मचारियों को ग्राम विकास खंडों में नियुक्त करने के उद्देश्य से उन्हें ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए एक ग्रामीण शाला

(रूरल इंस्टीट्यूट) खोली गयी है । प्राथमिक (प्राइमरी) और माध्यमिक (सैकंडरी) शिक्षा के विकास और एक आदर्श अन्ध विद्यालय (माडल ब्लाइन्ड स्कूल) की स्थापना संबंधी योजनाएं नेपाल सरकार के पास भेजी गयी हैं । पब्लिक स्कूल के तौर पर त्रिभुवन आदर्श विद्यालय का विकास करने के लिए २ लाख रुपये की रकम मंजूर की गयी है । आदर्श महिला विद्यालय के लिए भी १·२४ लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता दी गयी है ।

(ख) अनुमान है कि नेपाल विकास योजनाओं के लिए उसे तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहायता देने में १ अप्रैल, १९५९ से ३१ मार्च, १९६० तक ३,६८,२२,८७२ रुपये की रकम खर्च होगी ।

(ग) जिन मामलों में निर्माण कार्य सर्वेक्षण भारत सरकार के अभिकरणों (एजेन्सियों) के जिम्मे डाल गये हैं, उन्हें शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिये भारत से आवश्यक कुशल कर्मचारी भेजे गए हैं । नेपाल में स्थानीय रूप से तकनीकी कर्मचारी मिल सकें इसके लिए नेपाली छात्रों को सिविल इंजीनियरिंग स्कूल और ग्रामीण शाला (रूरल इंस्टीट्यूट) में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है । जहां निर्माण कार्य नेपाल सरकार द्वारा पूरे किये जाने हैं, उनके संबंध में नीति विषयक निर्णय शीघ्र करने और विभिन्न योजनाओं को शीघ्र कार्यान्वित करने के लिये नेपाल सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न विकास बोर्ड स्थापित किये गये हैं । मांग आने पर भारत सरकार इन बोर्डों को कुशल कर्मचारियों की सेवाएं, आर्थिक सहायता और सामान देती है ।

Scholarships for Post-Matric Study in Hindi in Non-Hindi Speaking States

404. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 568 on the 26th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Scheme for award of scholarships for post-Matric studies in Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States has since been revised and the question of extending the benefit of these scholarships to all the non-Hindi speaking States has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are as follows:—

1. The scheme will apply to (i) all non-Hindi speaking States and (ii) all non-Hindi speaking areas of Hindi-speaking States.

2. The awards will now be reallocated among these States and areas on the basis of population.

3. The value of awards will in future also be as follows:—

Course of study	Rates for studies in non-Hindi speaking States	Rates for studies in Hindi speaking States
	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Intermediate, Pre-University Course and 1st year of the 3 years Degree Course . .	50/- p.m.	80/- p.m.
(*b*) B.A./B.A. (Hons.) 2nd and 3rd years of the Degree courses . .	75/- p.m.	105/-p.m.
(*c*) M.A. (Hindi) .	100/- p.m.	125/- p.m.

4. Voluntary Organisations working for the propagation of Hindi particularly in the non-Hindi speaking States will be brought within the purview of the Scheme.

5. Though States were originally required to find employment for all scholars, States will now be required to find employment only for those scholars who do the M.A. courses. This change has been effected in view of procedural difficulties.

6. All scholars under the Scheme will be required to execute a Bond as heretofore.

Law Commission

405. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1368 on the 14th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the important recommendations contained in the Law Commission's report have been considered in the Law Ministers' Conference; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) The Law Ministers' Conference has not yet been held.

(b) Does not arise.

Translation of Vedas

406. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 536 on the 26th November, 1959 and state at what stage is the proposal of giving aid to an organisation to translate the Vedas into English and Hindi?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A suitable grant is proposed to be given for the purpose of translating the Vedas into Hindi.

Seizure of Foreign Currency

407. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a senior officer of the Air India International was recently caught by Customs at Bombay carrying a large amount of unauthorised foreign currency on his way abroad;

(b) if so, what was the amount found on his person; and

(c) what action has been taken against him?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A senior officer of the Air India International Bombay, bound for Dusseldorf by air on the 8th December, 1959, was, on examination of his beggage by the Bombay Custom authorities, found to be carrying the following currency notes and travellers' cheques:

(i) Swiss francs	200
(ii) U.S. Dollars (in notes)	39
(iii) Sterling	£ 7-10-0
(iv) Five Travellers' cheques for	20 Dollars each

The five travellers' cheques and £5 in Bank of England notes only were found on his person, and the remaining currency was found in his brief case.

(c) The case is under adjudication by the Bombay Customs authorities.

Income-tax Appeals

408. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of income-tax appeals which are pending before the Assistant Appellate Commissioners of Income-tax for more than 3 years;

(b) the reasons for the delay in disposal of such appeals; and

(c) steps being taken to expedite the disposal of all such pending appeals?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The number of such pending appeals is 2487 as on 1-1-1960.

(b) The reasons are as follows:

(i) Appeals already posted for hearing	736
(ii) Appeals awaiting the decision of Tribunal, High Court and Supreme Court in same or similar cases	790

iii) Appeals awaiting remand reports 401

iv) Appeals kept pending at the request of the assessee 61

(v) Appeals pendidg for other reasons 499

2487

(c) Several measures have been taken to expedite the disposal of appeals. In the beginning of the year, each Appellate Assistant Commissioner is required to draw up a planned programme of disposal of appeals, showing the number of appeals relating to the various years which will be disposed of every month. In drawing up this programme, priority is given to the disposal of older appeals. Disposal of appeals against these programmes are watched by the Commissioners of Income-tax as well as the Central Board of Revenue. The Board also keep under constant review the jurisdiction of each Appellate Assistant Commissioner and make changes thereto so as to ensure that each Appellate Assistant Commissioner has an adequate work-load. In charges where there are a large number of old appeals involving complicated questions of law and/or facts, they are segregated and allotted to senior Appellate Assistant Commissioners. Additional Appellate Assistant Commissioners are also posted wherever necessary. Various executive instructions are also being issued from time to time emphasising the importance or disposing of older appeals. The reasons for non-disposal of old appeals in particular cases are also looked into and remedial measures taken. As a result of all these measures the pendency of 3 year old appeals which was 3436 on 1-4-59 has come down to 2487 on 1-1-60.

Stainless Steel

409. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the quantity and value of stainless steel imported during 1958 and 1959?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): 1864 tons of stainless steel valued at Rs. 99,69,010 and 1903 tons valued at Rs. 1,07,24,939 were imported in the years 1958 and 1959 respectively.

Taxes due from Bombay Mill-owners

410. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding amount of taxes due from Bombay mill-owners up-to-date; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for the recovery of this amount?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The total amount of Income-tax, Wealth-tax, Estate duty and Central Excise duties outstanding against mill-owners of Bombay was Rs. 3,21,86,000 as on 31st December 1959. It is not possible to collect the required information in respect of Customs duty.

(b) Steps as provided in the various enactments are being taken to recover the outstanding arrears.

Hindi Books for Non-Hindi Speaking States

411. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1156 on the 9th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the books for distribution among non-Hindi speaking States during 1959-60 have been selected; and

(b) if so, how many books have been or are being given to Andhra Pradesh during this period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 899 copies each of the eleven books selected will be given to Andhra Pradesh.

Import and Export Trade

412. { Shri Nagi Reddy: / Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the value of import and export trade financed by foreign scheduled banks in the years 1957 and 1958; and

(b) how does it compare with that of the Indian scheduled banks?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The value of imports (estimated on the basis of a sample analysis) and of exports financed by foreign banks during the years 1957 and 1958 is given in the table below, together with the corresponding figures for the Indian scheduled banks:—

(Rs. in crores)

	1957		1958	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Foreign Scheduled Banks	351·5	412·0	282·3	352·4
Indian Scheduled Banks	325·6	204·5	220·6	201·4
Unclassified		88·4		56·8
TOTAL	677·1	704·9	502·9	610·6

Foreign Capital in India

418. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign capital invested in India during 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) the amount of profits remitted abroad during the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The figures of foreign investments in India are compiled by the Reserve Bank of India according to calendar years. The inflow of non-banking foreign business investments in 1957 was Rs. 48.8 crores. Information for the subsequent period is not yet available.

(b) The remittances of profits of branches of foreign firms and companies and dividends of foreign -controlled Indian joint stock companies during 1957-58 and 1958-59 were as under:—

1957-58 (Revised)	Rs. 24.80 crores
1958-59 (Preliminary)	Rs. 24.24 crores

Manganese deposits in Panch Mahal

414. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that manganese deposits have been found in Shivrajpur mining area in Panch Mahal District;

(b) if so, the quality; and

(c) how the mines will be exploited?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Occurrence of Manganese has been known in the Shivrajpur area for a long time.

(b) The chemical composition of the ores is as follows:—

Manganese	39.00% to 55.53%
Iron	2.08% to 7.50%
Silicon-dioxide	2.12% to 17.57%
Phosphorus ..	0.14% to 0.29%

(c) The Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate is already carrying on exploitation in certain parts of the Shivrajpur area.

किसानों को ऋण

४१५. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का वर्ष १९६० में किसानों को राज्य बैंक तथा अनुसूचित बैंकों द्वारा कम दर पर ऋण देने के लिए योजना बनाने का विचार है : और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). राज्य बैंक सहकारी ऋण संस्थाओं में (कोआपरेटिव क्रेडिट इन्स्टिट्यूशन) को पहले ही से ऐसी दर पर कर्ज और पेशगियां दे रहा है जो उसकी पेशगी दर से कुछ कम है और वह सहकारी परिष्करण (प्रोसेसिंग) और विपणन (मार्केटिंग) समितियों और माल गोदामों (बेयर हाउसेज) की भी भरसक सहायता कर रहा है । राज्य बैंक या दूसरे बैंकों की मार्फत किसानों को कर्ज देने की दूसरी कोई योजना बनाने का इस समय विचार नहीं है ।

Ex-servicemen in Dandakaranya

416. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the number of ex-servicemen proposed to be settled in Dandakaranya area?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): There is no proposal to settle ex-servicemen in the Dandakaranya area.

Revenue from Tea and Jute in Assam

417. **Shri Liladhar Kotoki:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue collected by the Government of India in Assam in 1958-59 from tea and jute;

(b) what percentage of foreign exchange earnings of the country was contribued by these two commodities from Assam during the same year; and

(c) what amount Government of India have given to the State of Assam during 1958-59 as Central grant and contribution?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Tea—Rs. 209 lakhs approximately.

Jute—nil.

(b) Separate statistics by each State of the commodities consumed within the country and exported outside India are not available. It is not, therefore, possible to indicate the percentage of foreign exchange earnings contributed by jute and tea produced in Assam.

(c) Rs. 75 lakhs in lieu of export duty on jute and jute products in accordance with the provisions of para 4 of the Constitution (Distribution of Revenues) No. 2 Order, 1957. Separate figures for tea are not available. Under the provisions of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1957 a sum of Rs. 116 lakhs, being 3·46 per cent of 25 per cent of the net proceeds of Union Excise Duties on matches, vegetable products, tobacco, sugar, tea, coffee, paper and vegetable non-essential oils was paid to Assam during 1958-59. For other payments, attention is invited to Statement IV on page 23 of the Explanatory Memorandum 1959-60.

Second Law Commission

418. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1001 on the 17th December, 1959 and state which of the laws have been examined by the Second Law Commission and when do they propose to publish their first report?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): The reconstituted Law Commission has now on hand the examination of about 12 Acts, in respect of some of which draft reports have been prepared. The first report is likely to be submitted to Government sometime during the first half of this year.

Durgapur Steel Plant

419. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the steel production of Durgapur Plant and its graded increase in the next three years; and

(b) the kind of bye-products that are being or would be produced in the same period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The production of steel ingots at Durgapur is estimated as follows:—

1960	.	182,000 tons
1961	.	700,000 tons
1962	.	1,000,000 tons
1963	.	1,000,000 tons (without extension of the present plant.)

(b) Sulphuric acid, benzene, toluene, xylene, solvent naphtha, naphthalene and crude tar.

Delhi School Teachers

420. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of the Delhi State School Teachers' Association met him on the 22nd January, 1960;

(b) if so, the grievances and demands placed before him; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The deputationists requested that Government school teachers be permitted to become members of the Delhi School Teachers' Association and certain teachers, especially in the schools under the Delhi Municipal Corporation, be confirmed.

(c) The first demand was not accepted and in regard to the second, the Association was asked to communicate specific cases in writing.

Defence Lands in Kangra

421. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1214 on the 9th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the investigations regarding the payment of 'Kuhl' water have been completed;

(b) if so, the amount of compensation that is due to the villagers, and at what rate has it been fixed;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the villagers also claim compensation for sand and concrete used from their common land;

(d) if so, whether that claim has also been investigated and compensation fixed for that; and

(e) if not, when will it be investigated, settled, and paid?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The Sub-Divisional Officer, Palampur is understood to have completed his investigations and submitted a report to the Deputy Commissioner, Kangra whose recommendations are awaited.

(c) to (e). Government are not aware of any representation for payment of compensation for sand and concrete.

Monuments in Rajasthan

422. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the total amount allotted for the maintenance and upkeep of each of the protected monuments in Rajasthan in the year 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):

Name of the monument	Amount allotted for the year 1959-60
	Rs.
1. Jhajri . .	250
2. Usha Mandir .	450
3. Lodhi Minar .	78
4. Jahangiri Gate .	70
5. Brahmabad Idgah	400
6. Akbar's Chattri .	50

7.	Islam Sab's Gate	40
8.	Sarai Sadullah	100
9.	Deeg Palaces, District Bharatpur	2,364
10.	Chaurasi Khamba Kama, District Bharatpur	1,000
11.	Bhatner Fort at Hanumangarh	9,128
12.	Bhangarh monuments	3,952
13.	Monuments at Amber	3,914
14.	Monuments at Toda Rai Singh	5,512
15.	Monuments at Abaneri	1,112
16.	Ranthambore Fort	6,742
17.	Anasagar Baradari at Ajmer	17,444
18.	Tara Garh Gateway, Ajmer	50
19.	Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra, Ajmer	2,510
20.	Abdulla Khan's and his wife's tomb Ajmer	100
21.	Badshahi Mahal at Pushkar	3,700
22.	Sola Thamba, Ajmer	50
23.	Chitorgarh Fort	53,100
24.	Kumbhalgarh Fort	5,300
25.	Mandore Fort	2,100
26.	Jaisalmer Fort	1,000
27.	Budhist Caves at Kolvi, District Jhalawar	1,415
28.	Budhist Caves Binnayaga, District Jhalawar	600
29.	Old Temples near the Chandradhaga Jhalarpatan	1,000
30.	Old Temples at Shergarh District Kotah	200
31.	Temples at Kanswa	1,945

Archaeological Excavations at Rangamati

423. Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General of Archaeology in India visited Rangamati, the capital of King Sasanka, in Murshidabad, West Bengal, in November, 1959;

(b) whether he has expressed the opinion that certain parts of the site might be suitable for excavation; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to take up the excavation work on this site?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A proposal was received from a non-official organisation requesting the West Bengal Government to excavate the site. The West Bengal Government in their turn sent the proposal to the Union Department of Archaeology which gave due consideration to the proposal and informed the Secretary of the non-official organisation, of their inability to take up the excavation at present.

Boundary dispute between a village in Manipur and N.H.T.A.

424. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a boundary dispute between Tungjoi village in Manipur and Kheja Kunoma village in N.H.T.A. was settled in 1952 between the Deputy Commissioners of Manipur and Naga Hills District on the spot but no proper demarcation on the ground has been done;

(b) whether the question of settling the boundary dispute between the two villages is still pending before the Central Government;

(c) whether as a result of the unsettled conditions armed clashes between the two villages took place very recently in which one man was killed; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (d). A boundary dispute between the two villages arose some years ago, but was settled temporarily by the Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, and the Deputy Commissioner, Manipur. In pursuance of this settlement, the Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, took steps to get the District boundary resurveyed by the Directorate of Survey, Assam. This survey has not yet been completed and the Assam Government

have been requested to expedite it. A clash occurred between the two villages on the 12th January, 1960, in which one man died and three others were injured.

Closure of Burmah Shell Refinery

425. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Parulekar:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Burmah Shell Refineries Limited have shut down their refinery;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the total loss of production per day of various items of petroleum; and

(d) what steps have been taken to get the refinery reopened?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes. The refinery suspended production from 31-1-1960 to 9-2-1960.

(b) On account of a strike by the refinery workers.

(c) Daily Loss in production was approximately:—

Motor Spirit	1,110	Tons.
Kerosene	1,350	,,
High Speed Diesel Oil	1,530	,,
Light Diesel Oil	380	,,
Fuel Oil	1,980	,,
Bitumen	670	,,
	7,020	Tons.

(d) The refinery resumed operations from 10-2-1960.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Amendment to Delhi Panchayat Raj

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva) I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 102 of the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act, 1954, a copy of Notification No. F. 48|LRO|59, published in Delhi Gazette dated the 4th January, 1960, making certain amendments to the Delhi Panchayat Raj Rules, 1959. [*Placed in Library See No. LT 1922/60.*]

Annual Report of UGC

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): I beg to lay on the Table, under Section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the year from April, 1958 to March, 1959-60.)

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Fifty-Sixth Report

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): I beg to present the Fifty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12:04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Accident in Bhilai Steel Plant

Shri S. M. Banerjee: (Kanpur): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The accident in Bhilai Steel Plant resulting in the death of Mr. M. P. Petrenko, Russian Deputy Chief Engineer".

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I regret to report that on the morning of the 22nd February, 1960 there was an accident in the Bhilai steel works resulting in the death of a senior Soviet

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

Engineer, Mr. Peterenko. Mr. Peterenko was one of the principal deputies of the Soviet Chief Engineer responsible for the construction of the Bhilai steel works. He was in charge of the erection of steel structures and the installation of machinery. In the course of his duties he had gone, on the morning of the 22nd February, 1960 at about 8 o'clock, to the rail and structural mill where erection was in progress. He was supervising the erection of equipment along with three other Soviet experts. He was standing near a heavy steel door which had recently been placed in position and held by temporary fastenings. While he was watching the work of erection of the machinery with his back towards the door, the door was moved by some of the workmen to facilitate the erection of the equipment. During this movement the door got dislodged from its temporary fastenings and fell on to the side on which Mr. Peterenko was standing. The three other Soviet experts and the Indian workers who were facing the door heard the shouts of the men who were working on the door, saw the door tilt and were able to run away in time. But before Mr. Peterenko could get out of the way of the falling door a corner of it hit him on the head. He fell into one of the foundations and received injuries on the head and chest. He was immediately removed to the hospital but he expired on the way. The police were informed of the accident and necessary investigations carried out. In deference to the wishes of the members of the family of the deceased, the body has been preserved and is being flown by a special air-craft today to Delhi from where it will be taken to Moscow.

The late Mr. Peterenko leaves behind him a wife, a son, a daughter and her husband. The wife, daughter and her husband who are all in Bhilai will accompany the body to Moscow.

Unassuming and cheerful in disposition, the late Mr. Peterenko was able to harmonise the work of Soviet technicians and Indian Engineers. The Government of India have lost in him a hard working, conscientious and devoted senior Engineer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: A reference may be made from the Chair, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: We are exceedingly sorry that this accident should have occurred and one of the engineeers who had come from a foreign country and doing very good work here should have passed away under these circumstances.

CORRECTION OF REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 604

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to make a statement correcting the reply given on the 4th December, 1959 to part (c) Starred Question No. 604 asked by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta and some other Members. The figure of expenditure "Rs. 45,09,273|- (upto 31-10-1959)" may please be corrected to read as "Rs. 37,90,952|- (upto 31-10-1959)".

APPROPRIATION BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1959-60.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Why was the Bill not circulated before introduction? I raised this point on a previous occasion and you were pleased to rule, Sir, that 2 days before introduction of the Bill should be circulated. I find your directions are being flouted by the Minister. How are we to know whether any preliminary objection is to be raised or not?

Shri Morarji Desai: The supplementary demands were passed only yesterday.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The introduction must be held over.

Mr. Speaker: It is only an Appropriation Bill.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1959-60".

The motion was adopted.

12:00 hrs.

STATEMENT OF PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Mr Speaker, Sir, I am sorry I was not in Delhi . . . .

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir) *rose*—

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Is it on a point of order? Why cannot he wait, Sir?

Shri A. M. Tariq: On a point of order . . . .

Mr. Speaker: Without notice, no hon. Member can speak in this House on any subject, which is not brought up by me. If any hon. Member wants to raise any point, he must give me notice. Hereafter, whenever any hon. Member rises and says "Sir....", I am going to say "notice".

I have allowed Acharya Kripalani to make a statement.

Acharya Kripalani: I am now rising to offer a personal explanation. I am sorry, I was not in Delhi when the Prime Minister replied to the debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President. I was unavoidably absent due to previous public engagement in Calcutta, as I had not expected this debate to continue so long.

I have read with pain and sorrow what the Prime Minister said about me on the strength of the press reports of my speech, made at a public meeting in Calcutta some three days back. He has himself often deprecated criticisms based upon press reports. I was speaking in Hindi in Calcutta. I was criticising the Chinese policy of the Government, and particularly the remarks recently made by the Defence Minister. In that connection, I have said that the country was being betrayed by its leaders. This has reference to their policies, and not to their persons. This would be clear if the full text of my speech is called for. My criticism of the policy, all the same, remains. My remarks were not directed at all against the hon. Prime Minister. I am positive, I did not, as reported in the papers, say that the country's honour is in the hands of dishonourable people. When I read this sentence in a Calcutta daily I referred the matter to some of those who were present at the meeting, and they confirmed that I had not made this particular statement.

I am sorry that the Prime Minister often takes any reference to any of his Cabinet colleagues as meant for him. It is true that he has the overall responsibility for what goes on in his Government. But he cannot be held responsible, or hold himself responsible, for any individual expression of opinion, or action of his colleagues, nor can he be held responsible if any one of them gives a twist to his general policy, which was not intended by him. With all that, I am sorry that the particular words, not used by me, should have found a place in any paper. It had only remote connection with the discussion here, or the policy, or the propriety of the letter of invitation to the Chinese Prime Minister.

[Acharya Kripalani]

I have never allowed political differences to affect my personal relations. Sucheta Devi and myself do not see eye to eye in politics, but that has not affected our relations. It is the best example of peaceful and friendly co-existence. It is not generally known that my secretary in the Gandhi Ashram has been a Minister in Uttar Pradesh for any years. This has not in any way affected our old relationship. My cordial relations with Congressmen continue to be the same though I am in Opposition.

The Prime Minister knows that in spite of political differences I hold him in high esteem and my old affection for him has not in any way changed I have often said in this House that it is a matter of great sorrow for me that I have to differ from him. We have worked together for more than thirty years. We have enjoyed and suffered life together. If at any time in haste I have made a remark which could be construed in any way as imputing motives to him, I have hastened to make amends in this House. If I have uttered the remarks attributed to me as personally applying to him, I would not hesitate to make publicly any amends that would satisfy him. I assure him, if any assurance is needed of any abiding regard, and if he will permit me to add, my affection for him, in spite of our political differences, which unfortunately continue, I need say no more.

12·15 hrs.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (CONTROL) AMENDMENT BILL—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Nityanand Kanungo on the 23rd February, 1960, namely:—

> "That the Bill further to amend the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into considera-

Shri Bimal Ghose will continue his speech.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): I will very briefly recapitulate what I said yesterday. In the first place, I have extended my support to the Bill. Now I would like to say that my support is not merely to the extension of the Act up to 1966 but also to the other amendments which are incorporated in the Bill to the other sections of the Act. Although the hon. Minister himself admitted that the necessity for the Bill will continue for a longer time, I agree with him that we should get an opportunity from time to time to review the working of the Bill.

12·16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Therefore, the extension of the Act up to 1966 is quite justified, and I support it.

Secondly, I had stated that one consequence of granting protection by import control is that many industries would grow up, about which no enquiry is made. I suggested whether like the Tariff Commission, which goes into the working of protected industries, some organisation should be set up to review and examine the functioning of industries which have grown up under the protective ceiling of import control.

I had also indicated yesterday that this Bill is primarily concerned with the import trade, and export trade comes in only as a side issue. Of course, there may be occasions when exports may be controlled, as for example in the interest of the consumers, when sugar and cloth export were at times banned or as in the case of tea in the interest of maintaining prices in external markets, but we are primarily concerned with the import control. The machinery for import control has greatly improved during the last few years, and

ment concerned deserve congratulation for that.

In the earlier years, particularly in the first two years of the Second Plan the procedures in the matter of disposal of applications and the framing of policies were not so good, and there was criticism of the imports that were allowed to be brought into the country. The position has considerably changed now. We have two half-yearly announcements of the policies, and before the policies are formulated there is a machinery for eliciting the opinion of trade and industry. Therefore, I am glad to say that the conditions have improved considerably.

The question of corruption or malpractices in connection with import licences continues, and I am sure that the Government is also aware of that. But no remedy, fruitful remedy, has yet been found to check those malpractices, where import licences are obtained and then sold in the black market. I should like to make a suggestion, and I would like the hon. Minister to consider it, whether it is possible through some process to canalise the import of goods licences for which may be given to actual users or traders, through some agency like the State Trading Corporation or some similar organisation. That will have two advantages to my mind. It will not completely eradicate corruption, but it will make it more difficult, in the first place. Secondly, we may get imports at cheaper rates by placing bulk order through such an organisation. That may also conserve some of our foreign exchange. Therefore, I feel that if an organisation like that were to take up not all the import licences issued, but particularly those issued to small actual users or small traders and process them, it might help both in checking blackmarketing and in conserving foreign exchange.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I welcome the introduction of this Bill and the clauses also, but I would have liked the hon. Minister to give us a review of the working of the Act during the last 12 years. That would have furnished a background against which the Bill might be considered by the House. Particularly, the House is interested to know what would be the commitments of the Government and the country during the Third Plan period. The Minister of Commerce and Industry recently indicated that about Rs. 1,000 crores would be required every year for import of goods during the Third Plan. I do not know whether in this figure he has also included the repayment commitments in respect of loans and deferred payments incurred during the First and Second Plans. The repayment of some of these loans has already started, and I think from the beginning of the Third Plan the repayment would be on a somewhat heavy scale. As far as I can estimate, the repayment commitments during the Third Plan would be not less than Rs. 700 to Rs. 800 crores. If this is not included, our total requirements for the Third Plan period would be near about Rs. 6,000 crores, and on the most optimistic calculations, our exports cannot exceed Rs. 4,000 crores. Even that would be on the extreme side of an optimistic calculation. Last year we had the highest export trade, nearing about Rs. 690 crores, and during the Third Plan this may increase by a few crores. So, there will be a huge gap between the requirements of the Third Plan and our earnings from the export side. Hence comes the necessity of having an Import and Export Control Act like this. But I hope the Minister will enlighten this House as to the total requirements during the Third Plan for imports of new articles, consumer goods, capital goods, industrial goods, raw materials etc, and the repayment commitments of the Government during the Third Plan.

This import-export control is not a measure for giving protection to industries, but in a way it has helped the development of new industries, and I think the country should congratulate itself upon the achievement during the last few years in this direction. I can say we are almost self-sufficient as

[Shri A. C. Guha]

regards consumer goods; almost everything is now being manufactured in India. Of course, no country can be completely self-sufficient. Anyhow, India has made good progress during the last few years in the manufacture of consumer goods and some other goods also which we are now in a position even to export. Particularly, the export of engineering commodities has been quite on the increase. From Rs. 2 crores in 1958 it has gone up to Rs. 4 crores in 1959. Of course, this 100 per cent increase, considered in the background of being only Rs. 2 crores is not much, but anyhow this is a new line which has opened up. The Government should also try to export other articles. Cement is a new commodity.

Shri Bimal Ghose: How can he export under this Act?

Shri A. C. Guha: Yes, they can. They have certain regulations to control exports also. Anyhow, this Act is to authorise Government to regulate and control both export and import. Exports, also should be regulated in a manner that we earn more foreign exchange without cutting into the supply of consumer goods required in the country.

Attention has already been drawn to a particularly bad feature,—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri mentioned it in the recent deliberations—and that is the reduction in the export of tea. In 1958 the export was Rs. 136 crores, and in 1959 it has come down to Rs. 110 crores. Tea was occupying the topmost place in earning foreign exchange in the last few years, and I think Government should take serious note of this drop of Rs. 26 crores in one year. Shri Shastri has asked the Tea Board to take more tea so that they may have greater energy for promoting the export of tea. I think the Tea Board would require something more than taking more tea. I am afraid the Tea Board has not given adequate or even mentionable attention to the promotion of tea export in foreign markets. There has hardly been any publicity by the Tea Board in the U.K. and other foreign markets in favour of Indian tea. They have been spending some money on publicity in favour of tea as such, but that does not help Indian tea so much. The benefits of the present system of publicity, I think, have been derived mostly by other countries like Ceylon and Kenya who are competitors with India in the international market. I expect the Tea Board and the Government to take specific steps to popularise Indian tea, and not only tea as such.

The rupee account system which has just been put in vogue particularly with the East European countries has proved to be of great benefit to India. I do not know whether it can be extended to West European countries also. I can understand there are difficulties in that, but still I think an attempt should be made so that export of Indian goods to those countries may also be made easier. We have been importing lots of capital, industrial and other goods from West European countries, but they have not been taking as much of Indian goods as we would expect them thus leaving a huge adverse balance for us. So, Government should attempt to have this arrangement of rupee account with the West European countries also.

In our younger days, we used to hear of imperial preference, and we opposed it; the entire nationalist India opposed it. Then, it was thought necessary to oppose such an arrangement. But I think, now, our trade and commerce with the commonwealth countries should be particularly fostered. I think U.K. has shown good gestures towards India particularly in the matter of textile exports. And every effort should be made to develop our trade and commerce with the Commonwealth countries.

As for the export side, I should also like to mention another article, namely coal which can easily be exported to certain neighbouring countries. So is the case of salt. It is really gratifying to note that within a few years, we have not only become self-sufficient in

salt, but we are now in a position also to export salt. Government should explore the possibilities of exporting salt to the neighbouring countries.

It has been mentioned by the Minister of Commerce and Industry at the recent conference that we have not been able as yet to make much progress in our trade with Asian and African countries. It is good that Government have at least realised this position. I hope that arising out of this appreciation and realisation of this lack of progress in a particular prospective field, there will be some special effort on the part of Government to explore the possibilities of having greater trade and commerce with Asian and African countries. And these are the possible fields for our export trade.

It is known that a number of malpractices are prevalent particularly with regard to the import licences. So, it is good that in this Bill, there is a clause which provides that not only the rules and the Government orders but also the conditions of the import or export licence should be observed, and any violation of those conditions will be punishable. It is almost an open secret that import licences are a negotiable instrument in the market. Anybody can purchase import licences at a premium. There should be a check and control over the improper use of the import licences. Any party found to have indulged in malpractices with regard to the import licences should be blacklisted and should not be given import licences in future. I think Government should take particular care to stop this sort of malpractice.

Another malpractice indulged in by the established importers is the cornering of certain goods and then profiteering on them. Government should take steps to end that also. Whenever any such thing has occurred, Government should stop issuing licences to private parties. Now, Government have got their own machinery, namely the STC, and the import of such goods can easily be effected through the STC, particularly, in regard to the supply of raw materials for industries, and especially, for the small-scale industries. The small-scale industries have been suffering much owing to inadequate supply of raw materials. There has been some improvement recently, but I think there is still scope for giving greater aid and greater encouragement to the small-scale industries, by supplying the raw materials to them at a proper rate or proper price. It should be the concern of Government to see that these raw materials are supplied not only in proper quantities but also at the proper prices or rates, so that the price of the commodities produced out of those raw materials may be kept within reasonable limits. The cost of production of our manufactured goods is an important factor, particularly when we are thinking of exporting our manufactured goods. Government should not only see that the price at which the raw materials are supplied is reasonable, but they must also see that the prices of the manufactured goods are kept at a reasonable level or competitive level with other countries, so that we may be in a position to export our manufactured goods.

About two years ago, we were hearing of two dangers to our foreign trade. One was the European Common Market, and the other was just a counter-balancing and competitive organisation called the European Free Trade Association. We are glad that these two organisations have not been able as yet to seriously affect our foreign trade, and we have been maintaining the position as before, if not improving our position in the European countries. So, I think Government should try to enter into bilateral trade agreements with the West European countries. Practically, all the countries of Western Europe are covered by these two organisations, and unless we can enter into some bilateral trade agreements with these countries, our trade with these countries, I mean, the export trade, will suffer. We shall have to purchase some capital goods and some manufactured goods from these countries, such as Germany, France, UK, Switzerland etc. Unless we can also sell to those

[Shri A. C. Guha]

countries, it will be difficult for us to make up the gap between the foreign exchange expenditure and the foreign exchange earning. So, we should try to enter into some bilateral trade agreements with these West European countries.

I should also refer in this connection to the supply of paper. At the recent meeting of the Export and Import Advisory Committee, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri has mentioned that paper will be imported in greater quantities. I am coming from Calcutta which is a big printing and educational centre. It has been found very difficult by the printers and publishers even to publish text-books. Some time ago, the Education Minister of West Bengal told me that a primary school text-book for which the sole publication rested with the Government of Bengal could not be published in time, as they were not finding the requisite paper from the mills. I reported the matter to the Minister here, and I do not know what has happened since then. I think Government should see that paper is supplied in proper quantities to the printers and publishers. The difficulty is that Government themselves consume a lot of paper. I think they consume more than 60 per cent of the paper produced in India, thus leaving a narrow margin for the private consumers and the publishers of text-books and so on. So, Government should take a more liberal view in regard to the supply of paper.

I would also like to mention that last year, our exports had gone up. Practically, they were the highest in recent years, being of the order of Rs. 690 crores. Our imports have remained more or less the same. Even then, our industrial production has gone up by 6·4 per cent. This simply shows that the raw materials imported have been more or less equitably and discreetly distributed among the manufacturers. If this distribution policy had been adopted in 1958, I think the production would not have been affected so much. And unemployment also would not have occurred at the industrial centres, and our national income would not have got that setback which it got in 1958. I hope even now the Government will see that whatever commodities are imported, particularly raw materials, should be distributed equitably to all industries. But as I have said before —and I reiterate it—small-scale and village industries should get prior consideration for supply of raw materials.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the acceptance by the House.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): While suporting the Bill and its objective in saving foreign exchange for utilisation in the best national interest, I would like to point out that there are certain loopholes which are not only existing and persisting but are widening, and which defeat, to some extent or other, the purpose of the Bill.

It was an embarrassing experience for me when I was introduced a few days ago to a gentleman who had bought a big new motor car, who took pride in telling me that he purchased it on payment of Rs. 75,000. It was a brand new car, at least it looked like that. It was a Limousine. My own estimate—afterwards I tried to verify it—is that the price of the car in USA is not more than $3,000/-.

How does this happen? I just cut a joke with him and asked how he managed to get it. He said: 'I managed to get it. I cannot give you the details, but I managed it without any risk'. The only possible way that I can think of this being managed, that is, getting not brand new cars, but partially used or used for a very short period, is through so many Embassies that we have in the Metropolis. Through diplomatic channels, we used cars which are in many cases allow the sale of used cars, so-called not practically used at all, at exhorbi-

tant prices. I do not say that the entire Rs. 75,000 was paid by the gentleman who bought the car to the diplomatic official. Whatever amount might have been paid, he is entitled to get the foreign exchange equivalent. Because he will be going to some other country, he is entitled to repatriate that money.

In this way, I think we are allowing this big loophole to persist and quite an amount of foreign exchange is lost on this score. This phenomenon is going on. If you examine the prices of cars in U.K. or U.S.A. and the models in our country, already the prices in our country are quite exorbitant.

We have to develop our industry. As Shri Bimal Ghose said, this tariff is to be used to develop the industry in our country. Here there is one point. We must see that our manufacturers adhere to the production programme. Sometimes their own interest comes in the way of doing this. They know that if a commodity is in short supply, there will be a lure for the foreign material. If a car is imported or if the parts are obtained from a foreign country, it will fetch a good price, not in the open market, but in the black market. There are cases when cars were fetching anything between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 5,000 black market money. So the difficulty is that sometimes the manufacturers feel that in their own interest, they should slow down the production so that the condition of scarcity remains. This is the money which would go into their pockets or into the pockets of their friends whom they would like to oblige without being touched by the income tax office. This is also an aspect that has to be looked into.

Therefore, so far as the 'Embassy affair' is concerned, the least that Government should do is to see that instead of allowing the Embassies to sell cars after nominal permission to any private persons, they utilise the services of the State Trading Corporation for sale of these cars. The S.T.C. may appoint some expert who will fix the price after taking into consideration the actual price at the time of manufacture in the country of origin, depreciation and other things. Then the S.T.C. may hand those cars over to the Government for their use or publicly auction them. My point is that additional foreign exchange involved in this transaction should not go to these people. Let them get a fair price, if we cannot stop the sale of these big cars. After all, when everybody uses small cars and some people use big cars and have a luxurious life, it does not create a good climate. Apart from that, if there is any extra profit to be paid because of the scarcity conditions, let it go to the Government in one way or the other. Let it not go into the pockets of various people who act as middle men or contact men.

Shri Bimal Ghose referred to the aspect of tariff and made some observations from the point of view of the interest of the consumers, that many times because of the restriction of imports, the quality of the indigenous goods does not improve. This is a fact. But I know that while Shri T. T. Krishnamachari was in charge of the portfolio of Commerce and Industry, he was taking care in allowing some import, a small quantity of those articles we were manufacturing and had the capacity to manufacture to the full satisfaction of our requirements, in order to provide some incentive to improve the quality of our products. Anyway, we must see that our quality improves. We are seeing that in many respects our quality is on par or sometimes superior to the foreign product which is imported. Take the case of sewing machines or lathes—I am not talking of the superior grades of lathes. So from the point of view of the consumer, keeping in view the need to keep prices at the minimum and also with a view to improve the quality of our production, we should allow a little import of these articles so that they act as a lever to achieve the above object.

[Shri Heda]

Shri A. C. Guha said that it would have been very useful if the Minister had given a review of the working of the Act. Many times it is not a rare feature that we in Parliament do not have an up-to-date or full knowledge in these matters. Either the information is at least six months or one year old or it does not fully cover the state of affairs. Therefore, reviews of not only the working of this Act but various other Acts concerning the regulation of exports and imports should be made available so that we who take interest in these matters can keep ourselves abreast of the developments taking place from time to time.

He referred, as an example, to the scarcity of paper. That is a fact. If you look into the real scarcity of paper itself you will find that the scarcity is not that much as it was a month or two before. Our production in these days has increased and I am quite sure that the Minister of Commerce and Industry when he made his remarks that scarcity is not there now. All the same, I am one who would like to see that paper is there in abundant quantity; not only in abundant quantity but at a fair price. If any paper has to be imported it should be imported.

So far as printing of text-books and other things are concerned, the State Governments may be permitted. This was a difficulty not only with the West Bengal Government as was referred to by him, but this is a difficulty which was referred to Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh and by the Education Minister. The State Governments are not permitted to place a demand for their requirements on the paper mills in their own States. If they put in any demand that is not considered until the Central Government agrees to it.

In Andhra Pradesh we have two mills; one is a very good mill and the other is relatively good. Of course, the other mill is practically owned by the Andhra Pradesh Government itself. In spite of the fact that we have got such a big mill in the State our Education department was starving for the paper and they could not get the paper in good time or in adequate quantities. Therefore, the cost of printing and other things increased. However, it is very clear that the Act had salutary effect both in regulating imports and for promoting exports.

So, I lend my support to this Bill.

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill seeks to extend the life of the parent Act of 1947 for a further period of 6 years, that is, to the end of the Third Five Year Plan. I welcome this measure especially in the context of our economy. More and more controls and regulations will have to be enforced in the interests of the country and also in the interests of the development of our economy.

I thought, the hon. Minister while commending his motion would have given the House some more facts about the actual working of this Act. The question is not merely the passing of an Act or the extension of the life of the Act but it is mainly one as to how this Act is implemented for the welfare of the country. I do not deny the fact that for the last few years Government have been taking steps to regulate and control the imports in the interests of the development of our indigenous industry. At the same time, they are also taking some steps in regard to exports. But, my submission is that in spite of all these steps the gap between our export and import trade is continuing. In recent years, especially in recent months, it might have improved to a certain extent. But, on the whole, if you take the balance of payments we can see that the deficit is still continuing.

In October 1958, the value of our exports was Rs. 55,75 lakhs and in October 1959 it increased to Rs. 59,58 lakhs. With regard to deficit, from January to October 1958, it was esti-

mated to Rs. 147 crores. Last year, for the same period, the deficit was Rs. 235 crores. If we take the imports from January to October 1958, the total was Rs. 474 crores. Last year, for the same period, January to October, the total import was Rs. 488 crores. From this we can find that our imports are increasing.

In this connection, I am surprised to find that the estimated sum allocated for the private sector for import under the Second Five Year Plan has already been exceeded by now. The hon. Minister owes to this House an explanation as to how this has been exceeded.

Several hon. Members have already referred to the mal-practices that are prevalent in the matter of the issue of licences for import. I do not want to explain that point further. But I want to point out one thing. Licences are issued to certain private concerns not only with regard to producer goods but also with regard to consumer goods. This shows that there is a tendency on the part of Government to favour more and more the private sector to the detriment of the public sector. I do not understand why even today luxury goods are being permitted to be imported into this country. Among the articles imported, I find jewellery, diamonds, costly cars and also very costly air-conditioning units. I do not say that these air-conditioning units should be banned altogether. But the import should be restricted to the minimum possible. Apart from utilising them for governmental purposes or for State purposes, there is no need for importing these luxury goods into our country. It will cause unnecessary drain on our foreign exchange; and, at the same time, it will not be helpful to the growth of our industry in the country.

Now, the Import Control Administration has been administering this Act for the last several years. I think it is high time that a committee is appointed to review the whole working of this control administration to find out the performance of the past years and to see how best the defects can be removed and how the administration of this control can be further improved.

In issuing licences I find that oftentimes small industries and small traders are being adversely affected. My hon. friend, Shri Ghosh has suggested that the issuing of licences should be centralised. I do not think it is a good proposition to centralise the issue of licences. It will rather create difficulties so far as small traders and small industries are concerned. The remedy does not lie there. Big businessmen often get hold of these officers and high-ups who are responsible for the issue of these licences and influence them in many ways and the remedy lies in seeing how this can be overcome.

We have in this House heard about the granting of *ad hoc* licences to Fedoco and Wakefields in Bombay for importing dye stuffs and chemicals. I am glad to know that the Government of India came forward and cancelled the *ad hoc* licence. I do not know what happened subsequently to those who were responsible for this deal and I hope the hon. Minister would throw some light on this matter.

13 hrs.

About the rigidity which is sometimes enforced in the matter of the issue of licences, I have to point out that sometimes life-saving drugs which are greatly needed in the country for saving the lives of patients are being prohibited from import. Government should from time to time review the actual working of the import control and see how its working is creating difficulties and hardships for the common people. Such rigidity should be removed.

It is estimated that the foreign exchange requirements for our Third

[Shri Kodiyan]

Plan would be of the order of Rs. 2500 crores. I do not know how we are going to get this amount unless we embark upon an ambitious programme of export promotion. We are depending upon the foreign countries for external aid and loans to implement our Plans. It is high time that a slogan was given that foreign aid should be replaced by foreign trade. Otherwise, we are going to be in a soup in the end. The whole question of export promotion should be viewed in the light of our increased requirements. The whole question of foreign trade should also be reviewed and for that a suitable committee or some other machinery should be evolved. Unless we have a long term plan of export, how are we going to meet the foreign exchange requirements of our Plan? I think it was in March last that the hon. Commerce and Industry Minister suggested that the Government was thinking in terms of introducing compulsory export drive, at least as an experimental measure, in one or two industries. Nothing happened subsequently. I do not know whether it was decided not to have such a scheme.

The hon. Shri A. C. Guha referred to the European Common Market and mentioned that it had not affected our trade adversely. It is in our trade with the West European countries that we are faced with the most unfavourable balance of trade. In the long run, if we are not prepared to take adequate steps to combat this, the Common Market is going to affect our foreign trade adversely. There is vast scope for expanding the trade with those countries.

There are various export promotion councils functioning in our country. But each is trying to expand its sphere of activities in its own way. There is no co-ordination among these councils. There must be a central mahcinery to co-ordinate their various activities. There is need for a long-term plan for the export trade.

It is regrettable to find that our traditional major items of export are showing a decline in the last few years. Tea, cotton, jute, manganese ores, etc. are these major items and in the first six months of 1959, the value of these exports was Rs. 109 crores compared to Rs. 120 crores in 1958 and Rs. 158 crores in 1957. This continuous decline is a very dangerous sign. Unless adequate steps are taken to arrest this fall in our traditional items, we are going to face a very difficult situation. In the end, I would request the hon. Minister to set up a committee or any other suitable machinery to review the import control administration and to prepare a plan on long term basis for export promotion.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we are going to extend the life of the Import and Export Control Act for another six years. Already the Act has continued from 1947. Before that there was the war-time control over our foreign trade. This control which was conceived in the background of war economy or conditions of the immediate post-war period has now to be conceived, as pointed by my hon. friend Ghose, in terms of conserving our foreign exchange resources and expanding our foreign exchange earnings. But after continuing this foreign trade control for nearly thirteen years, it is high time to think whether we have to exercise full strategic control over this vital sector of our economic life in consonance with the declared objectives of our economic activity, which is to build up a socialist pattern of society. I would straightaway put this before the hon. Minister to consider whether the time has not come to think in terms of complete socialisation or nationalisation of the foreign trade. We are proceeding by way of tinkering measures and exercising control in such a way which have let loose the corruption through all the services of our industrial and

economic structure. It is one of the functions of the Commerce and Industry Ministry to see to the integrated development of our industrial structure. I would like to ask the hon. Minister to what extent the foreign trade control machinery of the Government is integrated with the planned development of industries and our economic life. What is the sort of liaison that exists between the Planning Commission and the Development Wing and the foreign trade control section of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry? How are the priorities fixed with regard to import control, with regard to the items that have to be imported or whose import has to be controlled, or with regard to the relaxation of export control or tightening of export control? What is the sort of machinery? What we have been hearing these days is only about the Import Advisory Council and the Export Promotion Advisory Council. For one thing, these are entirely nominated and advisory bodies. Shri Bimal Ghose made reference to some such organisation as the tariff commission which could exercise some sort of judicial control over the implementation of exports and imports policy in consonance with the policy of industrial planning.

Again, if I may draw the attention of the Minister to the existing membership of the Import Advisory Council or the Export Advisory Council, I find that although these are merely advisory councils and they do not have much power in a real sense, they are only nominated bodies, unfortunately, almost 90 per cent or at least 85 per cent of the members represent the private sector industries and big business. I do not understand this. If these are the people on whose advice the Government is to exercise the powers of foreign trade control which the Government has taken under this Act, then, I want to know how they are at all going to proceed or take any tangible step towards the desired or declared goal, namely, the socialist pattern of society.

Coming to the process of control and procedure of licensing etc., I would again like to put a question to the hon. Minister to enlighten us as to the authorities who decide these things; whether these procedures are decided entirely at the ministerial level or whether they have some machinery to decide the priorities. I was rather interested to read in the newspapers the reported speech of the hon. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri about the proposal of setting up a vigilance board to go into the abuses of licensing procedure. Of course, what sort of abuses were in his mind was not very clear from the reports that appeared in the newspapers. But I would like to know more specifically what this vigilance board is going to do: whether it is going to keep a watch over the licensing procedure in the exports and imports control department itself over the officials or on the entire process of licensing and how these licences are being used or abused and how the licensing procedure promotes corruption. All these things could come under the purview of the vigilance organisation. These are some of the things which have to be explained before we can agree to the routine continuance of the powers of the imports and exports control body for another six years.

Why I say this has already been emphasised by certain other hon. Members who have pointed out that in the third Plan period the importance of exports and imports control would go up, and both in regard to imports and exports we shall have to exercise or devote tremendous national efforts in order to reduce our imports and expand our exports. Naturally, the powers that will be exercised by the Government through the organisation that has been set up by the Government would be put to very great strain. That is why I request the Government to make their

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhury]

intentions clear in this regard, namely, in the setting up of an organisation.

With regard to foreign trade control, I can quite conceive that they will not agree to my proposal of socialisation or complete nationalisation of foreign trade, but they can at least set up a completely foolproof and knaveproof organisation so far as the controlling machinery is concerned.

I have already said that the advisory councils which they have, although they do not have much power, will mean only this. That is, whatever advice the Government take before deciding on the priorities comes from big business and private sector industries. That is why, the Government should come out with their intentions in this regard and say clearly what they intend to do in this matter.

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it was very necessary that this Bill should have been brought and it is only proper that it has been brought. I agree with Shri Guha that when we are extending the life of a Bill for six years, the Minister should have given at the outset a review of the working of import and export control, its effect in different directions, whether its objectives have been fulfilled and in what directions it has failed.

Just as Shri Ghose has said, because of this import and export control, many new industries have come into existence. Though the Bill does not give direct protection to the new industries, as a result of import and export control, these new industries have been protected and many new industries, as a result of import and istence. We are now able to manufacture many things which we would not be able to do without this import and export control.

In this connection, I agree with Shri Ghose when he says that there should be some sort of an organisation, apart from the Tariff Board, to look after the interests of the consumers against the manufacturers. Many new manufacturers who have come in the field have been helped by Government with the best of desires, because it is our national industry with all sorts of protection and restriction on other industries to be started in the same line. But this gives some loophole to unscrupulous manufacturers to charge high prices. There are certain big and small industries, which are charging exorbitant prices, making things scarce, while there are other industries which are not looked after. Though they are giving good results, they are not protected in the way in which they should be. So, there should be some sort of organisation which can be approached for voicing the grievances of both the consumers as well as the industrialists. This is particularly necessary in the case of small-scale industries which cannot approach Government, because Government has multifarous works in hand and many grievances pointed out to Government are left without being redressed. So, I support Shri Ghose's suggestion.

Of course, there has been great improvement so far as the issuing of licences is concerned, but how the people to whom the licences are issued utilise the licences should also be gone through. I am glad that if any condition of the licence is violated, it will be regarded as a sort of offence. But the point is, anybody who has got some pull in the Government gets a licence and he immediately sells it to another person, making a profit to the extent of even 50 per cent., without any risk. As such, it is very necessary that the Government should have a vigilance committee in this matter to keep a check on the persons to whom the licences are issued also to see how those licences are utilised. When a licence is taken for import or export, it should not be allowed to be sold. If any such case

is found, such persons should not be given any further licences and their names should be removed from the list.

Our export should be so regulated that as much of foreign exchange is saved as possible. We have got the STC and also the private traders who export and import. In this connection I do not want to blame either the private traders or the STC. The other day, when there was a discussion regarding exoprt of manganese ore, some members sided with the STC and some with the private traders. Some said that the private traders have done better and they blamed the STC. Some others said it was the other way about. It is very necessary that we should not go only by slogans. If we find that the STC is doing good work in the interests of the country and bringing more foreign exchange, we should put a stop to private traders in that field. But if we find that STC is not doing as useful a work as it should, then we should not hesitate to stop it. Similar is the case with public industries and private industries. They go by slogans rather than by the actual results achieved by a particular sector. When we are on the threshold of a developing industrial economy, every thing should be judged only from the point of view as to how we can develop our industries best and in a most efficient manner.

I now come to vested interests in the issuing of licences. I have been telling for the last ten years about established importers and exporters that I am not able to understand the objective of giving licences only to those importers or exporters who did business of a particular volume in a particular year. I say that even corruption has increased because of that procedure. Those established importers and exporters who get licences without any difficulty, they trade not only at the expense of other traders but at the expense of the country. They export and import in large volumes and monopolise the whole trade and indulge in evading foreign exchange rules by various undesirable methods. I do not think Government has any machinery to check that.

As we are wedded to a socialistic pattern of society, I think everyone is entitled to export and import, once a decision is taken to export and import. But now he is not entitled to do it. That job has been entrusted to the vested interest of established importers and exporters. I would submit that this should be done away with and everybody should be given a chance to enter any trade he likes. I do not mean to say that inexperienced persons should be permitted to enter the trade and endanger our country's position; but I do say that after going through the background of the person who is applying for a licence, if there is nothing against him, he should be recognized and he should be placed in the same category as established importers or exporters.

Then, there are some difficulties on the issue of licences for consumers of small industries. Government do not know the full requirements of those industries. Now if a person has to import a very small machinery worth Rs. 5,000 or 6,000, without which his work will be held up, he cannot get any licence from the Government, because Government are governed by their own rules and regulations about the machineries which can be imported. There are certain things which cannot be manufactured in the country, even that machinery is not permitted to be imported. I think Government should pay particular attention to this aspect.

Of course, it is not possible for the hon. Minister to go through all the licences. I may say here that licences are issued without following the rules. Even new people, who have got absolutely nothing to do with import or export, or people who did this business some 30 years back, they are given licences, though they do not know the present trend of trade. Unless these cases are brought to the notice of the Minister, sometimes he

[Shri Jhunjhunwala]

is not in a position to come to right conclusions. Therefore, I again submit that the Minister should come forward with a review of the work. Then we would be in a better position to understand what improvements have been brought about and where. I hope the Minister will kindly consider over all these points.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I welcome this Bill, but before giving my support to it, I would repeat the request made by my friend, Shri Guha, that the Ministry should give this House the benefit of the report of the previous working of this Act.

In the year 1947, when we enacted this measure for the first time, the situation was indeed very much disturbed on the trade front. It was in a chaotic condition, and I remember well the discussion we had in this House when practically the whole House was unanimous in the matter of control in the field of exports and imports. At that time, sentiments were expressed that this must be the monopoly of the State alone, and the Government also gave some expression to that effect. Later on, after this slogan of socialistic pattern of society etc., people expected something practical should be done about these laws because this was the most innocuous field where the State could express itself. But my fears are that we are not as radical in taking action as we are in our slogans or thinking. Our theories are good, but I think our practice is lagging behind. So, I want to goad the Ministry to take some drastic steps in this direction, as they are now taking more powers under this Bill.

Of course, we have not remained sleeping all this time. I must congratulate the Ministry for whatever they have done, because they have actually made some progress. It is not as if we are where we were some years ago. We have made quite a lot of progress, although I was expecting more. The STC has now come into being. In the beginning, there was some criticism of the STC as well, but now I say, and some friends agree with me, that it is improving and doing quite satisfactorily. I think they now require more powers, or perhaps large field of control. So, the Ministry has made good progress.

But the situation today is very different on account of the heavy loans that we are receiving from foreign countries. Of course, these loans are very essential for the progress of the nation, and the nations are very willing to lend us. But this can be compared to the owner of a petrol pump. He wants more clients by selling petrol. So, he gives you petrol on credit also. It is not necessary for you to give him cash, it is enough if you give him slips and pay afterwards. This analogy applies in the case of the family of nations also. Those big countries which have a surplus want customers. Therefore, they are willing to advance loans, of course in the hope that with whatever loan we get from them we shall buy their machinery and things like that. So, although people at large talk as though it is something for which we should be obliged as for a grant, actually they are only loans and they have to be repaid. And if they are to be repaid, that can be done only by exports, because that is the only way of repaying other nations. So, it is vitally important for the nation to have control over its exports and imports.

Now our nation is indebted practically to the very teeth. It is not a question of small indebtedness. We are going to incur more than Rs. 9,000 crores in the next Five Year Plan. So, the problem is going to assume a bigger dimension. Therefore, though this Bill may do well, pehaps it may not be enough, if the Minister does not really take it seriously that there is a big problem attached to this question of imports and exports.

Ultimately it is the producer who must have some measure of the benefit in the case of exports, and the consumer in the case of imports, but now

the accruing benefits are going to the middlemen, whether it is the STC or any one else. The scheme will suceed only when the consumer and the producer appreciate it. By that I mean the whole country. The population will stand behind you if they see that they have some direct benefit out of the scheme of State trading in foreign trade.

The STC, for instance, have been importing so many things which are bought ultimately by the consumers. Factually speaking, their profit is as good as an excise duty because it is State business, it goes to the State coffers; whether it is in this ledger or the other does not matter.

Shri A. C. Guha: Not exactly excise duty because they are imported goods.

Shri Tyagi: If to the cost of imported goods excise duty is added, that too has to be paid by the consumer. The benefit should go to the consumer in the case of imported goods, and the producer in the case of goods exported, but not a pie is going to them now; on the other hand, they are paying more. That is the worst comment one can make about the working of this scheme.

The profits earned by the statutory organisations—a ruling has been given in the House only recently—are as good as a tax, and therefore, the House must have some control over the percentage of profits drawn out of this trade, because every pie of that profit comes from the pockets of the citizens of this country, consumers or producers, whatever be their position. I therefore suggest that the Minister might come forward with a Bill to get the sanction of Parliament either anually or permanently regarding the margin of profit which the STC or other such organisations would be entitled to earn in this trade. Within that margin they can vary according to the fluctuations in the market.

Shri Bimal Ghose: What about private business?

Shri Tyagi: I am of the view that private business should be the least in this export and import trade. Initially, as I said, when this Act was conceived, it was the view of the House that imports and exports must be taken over by the State altogether. Therefore, I say it is all the more important that the profits of the State are controlled.

The difficulty with our export particularly is that the standards, specifications and quality of our commodities are not always the same. In my tour of Europe I came in contact with many people who have imported from India and they say that the sample is quite different from the supply in most cases. That is the general complaint.

Why has our tea lost its export market? It has losts its flavour and therefore it has lost profit. Profit does not lie in the leaf, it lies in its flavour. The life of tea is flavour, and if the flavour is lost, its price and utility are lost. Your tea is losing flavour with the result that it is losing profit. Therefore, I suggest there must be some control over the quality, standards and specifications of whatever we export. We must have quality control.

I have another suggestion which may look ridiculous, but I think it will do good both externally and internally to our reputation and also to the moral climate in the country. The Minister might consider it seriously. Are the Government bold enough to enact a law whereby the prices of commodities in this country may be fixed, and no bargaining should be allowed. Adulteration and all these immoral practices in the market ultimately get into homes. In fact, it is the market morality which creates the moral climate in the country at large. We have allowed the market to run amuck, the market being absolutely free. The best thing we can do is to enact a law whereby every vendor, every seller of an article shall have exhibit a list of everything having a fixed price, there must be no

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bargaining. Some East German friends told me at a dinner once while I was on tour that two of them had come back from India in the same plane. One of them came to the aerodrome half an hour earlier. He bought an ivory elephant from a shop at a particular price. The other one came a little later and bought an ivory elephant from the same shop of the same quality and size at just half the price. Within 20 or 30 minutes the price varied like this. It was really disgraceful. I felt ashamed, and I say the whole of India ought to be ashamed that we are allowing such things to happen. I therefore insist that if we want to have good trade relations with foreign countries we should come out with an Act which will strictly control the quality and price of the goods supplied so that our exporters and importers do not bring shame to the trade of India. Our foreign markets can be maintained, only when the goods supplied are of standard quality.

The practice of under-invoicing and over-invoicing exists among private exporters and importers. It is regularly going on and by this method they collect quite a lot of exchange in foreign countries. Shri Jhunjhunwala just now mentioned about the racket in licence-selling. They are not sold afterwards. In fact, licences are obtained before they are obtained, and sometimes more than 50 per cent is paid in advance, and that goes income-tax free. Those who have really a pull, get these licences. My assessment is that half the licences are sold to other people. Perhaps 50 per cent of the import licences are not taken advantage directly by the persons to whom they are granted. So, I am glad that the Minister has now added the words "or any condition of a licence granted under any such order" in section 5 of the principal Act. By this change I am quite sure this practice can be stopped if there is a stiffer control over the trade.

In one of the committees, a very prominent economist who was giving evidence stated that instead of allowing licences to be issued in the present manner, it would be better if they are auctioned, since all the black money will come to Government coffers, although the licence may become a little costly. His estimate was that by this method the revenue of the Government would be double the income-tax that they are getting in the whole of India. Such is the racket in import licences. I am glad that this clause has been added, and I am hopeful that this kind of thing will be controlled in future.

In conclusion, there is just one small point that I would like to mention. We have our trade commissioners practically in all the foreign countries, and there are also the Charge d'affairs. But my fears are that in the matter of trade, they have very little to do. I have personally studied a number of trade commissioners' offices, and I have also had a talk with them. My suggestion is that their services must be availed of. They themselves confessed to me that their services were not being fully availed of. My suggestion is that in the matter of trade in foreign countries, those people must be taken into confidence, and they must be consulted so that they may be acquainted with what type of our transactions are going on in that country; they can give us market intelligence in advance, and they can also give us intelligence about the parties who are dealing with us. They have all that information in their possession, and if their services are availed of, I think that will be a better means of establishing our trade permanently in the foreign countries.

With these words, I support this Bill.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): The principal object of this amending Bill is to extend the life of

the Imports and Exports Control Act, 1947. We are not in the full know of facts, because the report with us is not up-to-date, nor are we supplied with the necessary information in the note that has been circulated along with the Bill. However, I want to make some submissions.

We agree to the general principles of the Bill, and we also welcome it. It has been felt all over India by everyone that the necessity of continuing the powers enjoyed by the Central Government in regard to the control of our foreign trade is still greater now, and especially in the threshold of our industrialisation, the necessity for such powers will become stronger day by day.

I welcome this Bill, because it is necessary that we should have a continuous control over our foreign exchange. For meeting our requirements, it is necessary that our imports should be restricted as much as possible, and our exports should be enlarged. We cannot depend upon foreign resources or foreign aid, begging all the time and going to foreign countries asking for external aid. That is rather humiliating. So, we have to build up our resources. We have to build up the base of our economy by having more exports and by restricting imports.

We have certain problems in the matter of our exports. First of all, we are faced with fierce competition from several countries, especially China, Pakistan and Hong-Kong. We have also not been so successful in the matter of promotion of our exports abroad. Also, we have not been able to maintain our standards in the export trade. The foreigners do not honour our goods. That is because we have not been able to keep up our standards. We give samples to them first, and when we supply the goods later on, they do not correspond to the samples supplied earlier. The result is that they go into other markets, and they lose confidence in our commodities that are exported. This is very much humiliating. Some avaricious or greedy people send inferior goods to foreign countries just with a view to make profits. There are several ways of controlling them, of course, but they are not so very effective. I submit that we should have some stringent measures, and some legal provision should be made in regard to these unscrupulous people. Mere quality control over some commodities would not do. We have to take strong action against these people, because it is a crime, and it brings dishonour to our country, if we send inferior goods.

Besides, we have also to study the market trends in other countries and the tastes of the people in those countries.

According to one estimate, our trade deficit has gone up in recent years. The gap has widened from Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 240 crores since 1958. I would like to quote some figures in this connection. The value of our imports up to December, 1959 stands at Rs. 869 crores. Of course, there is a rise of about Rs. 85 crores, that is, about 11 per cent. rise in our imports up to December, 1959, as against the figure for the year 1958. In the matter of exports, the figure stands at Rs. 626 crores; this is higher by about 7 per cent. as compared with that of the previous year. But it will be seen that the larger imports have somewhat nullified the modest rise in our exports. It will be seen that there has been some rise in our exports, but it is only 7 per cent. But the rise of about 11 per cent. in our imports has practically nullified the modest rise in our exports. That has aggravated the trade deficit.

The traditional exports of tea and jute sackings have lost ground during 1959. This is also due to the failure on the part of our exports to rise to a level necessary for our developing economy. Therefore, the primary thing is to consolidate our traditional

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exports. We have to find out more markets for other alternative items of our exports; also, we have to diversify the direction of our foreign trade. South-East Asia is developing its economy, and it requires more of capital equipment and capital goods and machine-tools. Therefore, there is much scope for increasing our foreign trade with these countries. Till then; we have to lay special emphasis on quality and on competitive prices, and also on regular supply, and at the same time, give a certain amount of publicity in those countries.

Another difficulty with our exports is that there has been a rise in the cost of our exported goods. That is due to shortage of raw material. There has also been some rise in wages. Besides, there is also an increase in the local demand for these manufactured goods. There is also lack of modern machinery in India. We have to remedy all these difficulties. So, the first thing is to consolidate our traditional exports, and find out more markets for other items also.

14 hrs.

Regarding imports, there has been a market increase. This shows that our restrictive import policy has not been effective enough. Therefore, we have to make a search and postpone some of our imports of lower priority so that we may reduce the trade deficit. A commodity-wise breakdown of our imports shows that the import cost of food items, liquor and tobacco is still high. Quite a lot of unnecessary articles—they are luxury articles—have been imported by the private sector. Sometimes this is done at the cost of the public sector. The public sector does not get the foreign exchange to meet its needs for industry. It is very difficult for the public sector to depend on foreign aid only. The private concerns are also given import licences for both consumer and producer goods. I submit that in the past the sterling balances have been mostly dissipated in the import of luxury goods. Therefore, we have to closely watch the working of the import policy.

It has been demanded by the private sector that there should be more liberalisation of our import policy. They say that high prices and profiteering which prevail in the country are due to the restriction of imports, and that token imports will bring down prices as well as improve the quality of our goods. But it is a very doubtful proposition. It is very difficult to agree with it. The other day a news item appeared in the *Statesman*. It refers to the import policy of Australia. They have decided to abolish almost all import licensing as part of a four-point anti-inflationary drive. The news item says:

> "Mr. Menzies was taking this course because the rise in prices was decidedly too fast. He added that demand had started to race ahead of supply because of the rise in export income, public and private capital spending, capital inflow and increased spending power created by higher wages".

I submit that we have also to pay more attention to our import policy from the point of view of this aspect. We cannot deny that our import restriction policy has encouraged our indigenous industries. It has certainly encouraged our industries. In our import policy, there has to be a stricter enforcement of priorities, for example, in respect of raw materials over capital goods. But there is a basic problem. It refers to the swing of the inflationary spiral of prices. The difficulty of our export industries is that they cannot maintain their competitive position in foreign markets. This is due, of course, to the increasing cost of production. There is also another factor, that is, they have to pay higher taxes. In this connection, I would submit that we should keep in view the warning given by the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Shri H. V. R. Iengar. He has already warned us that there would be a continuous rise

in the price levels. In that case, it will be very difficult for our export industries to maintain their competitive position in foreign markets. Government have to see that the spiralling of prices is arrested and checked.

Now, the Bill refers to the Third Five Year Plan. Here I submit that the position of our exports to the South East Asian countries should be kept in view. But these under-developed countries require mostly capital equipment and not luxury goods. They require this for their industrialisation. We will not be in a position to supply them that type of equipment because we have not properly developed those industries here. For the most part, India will not be able to supply their requirements in this field. They have to depend on USA and UK and other countries; they have been depending on them. They also want to protect their infant industries and they are not going to import luxury goods. There is that difficulty. That is why I suggest that we should rather develop our traditional markets in the more developed countries for the immediate future. We have to study the market trends there and the market behaviour in those countries.

As regards the working of the Act, we are not given any information as to how many have been convicted under the Act. Section 5 of the parent Act says that the defaulter would be awarded imprisonment upto one year or fine or both. But suppose by adopting malpractices a man has made a profit of about Rs. 1 lakh. If only Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000 is collected as fine, it will not be reasonable. So we have to depend upon the discretion of the Judge to levy any fine which may be a proper fine.

Lastly, I have to refer to a matter of very great importance. It is about illicit trade going on on our border. I belong to a border territory, that is, between India and Burma. There is a long border there and our tribal people are allowed to go on any side of the border upto 10 or 15 miles. Sometimes they go into the interior. Smuggling goes on in the border. I do not know how the Act operates in those parts. The customs officials are also powerless to do anything about it. Moreh is the last outpost on this side of the border. There are a number of shops there, but then the show-cases are all empty. On the other side the last outpost, a township, is Tamu (in Burma). There the shops are full of foreign luxury goods. I am told that most of them are finding their way into India. I have realiable information that some people do business in this for lakhs and lakhs of rupees. There is no proper check on them. They have got a *modus operandi* to get these things from the other side to our side. These goods are mostly watches, fountain pens, razor blades and other consumer goods.

At Chudachandpur, another centre of smuggling—it is also adjoining Burma —people do not do anything during daytime, but during night time there is a brisk trade going on. That is nothing but smuggling and illicit trade.

There is no limit for all this smuggling and illicit traffic and it is going on. Sometimes, the police connive at it; sometimes the customs officials also connive at it because they have not the police force to enforce their orders. I, therefore, feel that something should be done and some machinery should be evolved so that we can check this smuggling because it demoralises our people here. There is no industry here and, naturally, they take to this business and that brings corruption and demoralisation among the people.

We also lose a huge amount of revenue and our foreign resources are also wasted. We must do something to regularise the trade through proper channels and we have also to take every care that all this smuggling and illicit trade is stopped at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Achar.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Sir, before you call the next speaker, I should like to enquire from the hon. Minister a point of procedure. This Bill seeks to extend the life of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act for six years more. In other words, we shall have to incur expenditure for the next six years in maintaining the import-export control machinery. If that is so, my submission is that this Bill should have had the recommendation of the President under article 117. Why has that not come and why is not a financial statement appended to the Bill?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): It does not follow that any additional expenditure will be incurred by virtue of the passing of this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The main argument is that some expenditure is being incurred so long as the Act remains in force. The Act is due to expire on the 31st of March, 1960. If it is allowed to run out its life, then, after that date there will be no expenditure. But, if this Bill is passed and it comes into force, that Act would remain in force for another six years. The hon. Member means to plead that in such a case by passing this Bill we are incurring that expenditure for another term of six years. That is his main reasoning.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Yes, Sir.

Shri A. C. Guha: When the original Bill was introduced in 1947, these formalities must have been gone through. It is just an extension of the original Act.

Shri Tyagi: I do not know whether they have gone through that. Perhaps that time also this formality was not gone through. Let us find out if it was gone through at that time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I will think over it. Let the debate go on. Shri Achar.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am also joining with the other Members in submitting that this Act has to be extended for another six years. When we are having our Plans there can be no doubt on that point. I am almost feeling that the hon. Minister will have to come again in 1966 for another extension. As our developmental plans stand at present, it looks as if we have perforce to import and export. It is also very clear that the licensing and conrolling of the export trade should also be there and it is going to be more or less for a long time if not permanent. It is, therefore, going to be a more or less permanent feature. But I would like to submit that this question of licensing for importing as well as exporting has to be considered in a more scientific manner.

One of the hon. Members—Shri Bose if I am not mistaken—said that the dominating feature seems to be only foreign exchange. It is a question of controlling imports as well as exports. These have a considerable influence on our economy, on our consumers and also on our industries. That is an undisputed fact. But I have a feeling that when this Ministry is considering the question of import and export and their licensing they are more concerned with the foreign exchange position than with anything else. The dominating feature seems to be the position of Government with regard to foreign exchange. I do not deny that foreign exchange is very important when we want large quantities of machinery and other things also for our development. But, at the same time, other questions will also have to be considered, especially from the consumer's point of view and from the point of view of the development of industry.

The position taken by the Tariff Commission was, of course, mentioned by some of the hon. Members. When we encourage an infant industry, the position of the industry, the cost of production and everything is considered. When we give encouragement to an industry the Tariff Commission

is consulted, expert opinion is taken into consideration. They go into all the details and give their opinion and on that basis help to the industry is given. But when this question of import and export is concerned I feel that these aspects are not at all taken into consideration— I would not say not at all but they are not given proper consideration.

Most of the points have been covered already as I am the last speaker....

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): I am also here; I am the last speaker.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He was saying one of the last speakers.

Shri Achar: What right have I to say that.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Raghunath Singh has his right.

Shri Achar: I was just mentioning that when these licences are granted the real position of the industry or the effect on it or the repercussion of the consumers are not taken fully into consideration. The main and dominating feature, as I said, is the foreign exchange position. That seems to be the attitude of the Ministry.

I would like to illustrate this by one or two specific items. I would first of all take the example of a small car. This automobile is very much wanted by a large number of people. So far as I can understand, if foreign market conditions are taken into consideration, I am told—subject to correction—that we can get these small cars for the value of something like Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Without taxes.

Shri Achar: Of course, we can include that. All that depends upon what customs we should have and upon the economy of our country. There are other things, whether a motor car is a necessity or not. There are some people who think that it is an absolute necessity; and there are still others who feel that it is a luxury. Whatever it is, it is an important item. How many committees have been appointed on this matter? There have been this committee and that committee and the Jha Committee and all that. But with all these committees I am feeling that we are still as far away from the small motor car as we were years ago.

Immediately after we got independence in 1947, probably on account of enthusiasm we said no licence for motor cars etc. I am not exact about the date but there was this ban—no licence for these motor cars. What was the repercussion? The prices of old cars went up. Later on the Government realised it and relaxed it and licences were granted. I am only submitting this aspect of the question because when we have this restriction, we have to be very careful in these matters.

Shri Tyagi referred to one of our well-known economist, Shri Shenoy of Ahmedabad, if I mistake not. It was said that our Government is after finding resources. About a year ago, in the *Hindusthan Standard*, I think he wrote an article that the Government could auction all these licences and thus we would be making about 300 crores. He took account of the prevalent prices etc. It is not that I am supporting that proposition.

An Hon. Member: Why not auction employment in the Government service?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If that is pressed further, membership of Parliament might be auctioned.

Shri Achar: Even at the outset I have said that I am not approving of this proposition. In the good old days in the zamindari areas, assessments and things like that were auctioned; that is not unknown to history. That indicates what value there is to these licences. The policy that we must control foreign trade is all right but how does it work in actual practice?

[Shri Achar]

I referred to one specific item—motor car. I have some experience of another item—newsprint. I would refer to this from the point of view of spreading knowledge in the country. Everybody concedes that newspapers are important. I have no exact idea of the problems of the bigger newspapers and I am told that they are able to get a licence for large quantities of newsprint. But I understood, when the journalists' association met at Mangalore last time, that their only complaint was about the newsprint. The Government announcements say that the actual users will get the licence and that the procedure is made easy. But in actual practice, it is difficult for them to get newsprint and they are unable to get it. There is a simple formula; they have to go and get income-tax clearance certificate though these papers have at no time gone before an income-tax officer. Still, they must go and get it; the procedure prescribes it. I do not suggest that you must grant a licence at any time to anyone but there is something wrong about the procedure. These are small district newspapers, language newspapers and the procedure should be made easier for them.

Now, permits were granted to them to purchase their needs from the S.T.C. but the S.T.C. says that for three months there is no paper. Now, what should they do? Are they to stop their publication? Then, there are other competitors. In the open market, paper is available. How does it come there? The price is sometimes double. The price of one ream of newsprint procured after getting a licence comes to Rs. 15 or so while in the open market, it costs Rs. 25 or so. If they do not get this paper in time, they have to go to the open market and purchase at that price. These grievances are not found in only one district but in many districts. The small newspapers find it difficult and their letters are not replied to. We are unable to produce enough newsprint in the country; we have to import it. When we decide a general policy, its reactions on particular industries should also be taken into consideration. Merely saying that there is no foreign exchange does not serve any purpose but will badly affect the economy and development of our country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before I call upon Mr. Raghunath Singh, I must answer the point raised by Shri Bharucha. He believes, quite correctly, that when this Bill was passed in the beginning, in pursuance of the provisions thereof, certain establishments must have been maintained and expenditure must have been incurred and he means to say now that the effect of this Bill would be to extend that Act for another six years and so the establishment expenditure and other expenditure connected therewith shall have to be carried on for the next six years. As the effect is to incur that expenditure, he says that the sanction of the President under article 117 has to be obtained for the introduction and passing of this Bill.

I have to differ from him in this respect because when I look to the provisions of the Bill there is no clause which provides for any of the matters specified in sub-clause (a) to (f) of article 110(1). Article 117 says:

> "A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110....".

We have only to see to the provisions contained in the Bill. Does it contain any provision for any of those matters that are mentioned in article 110: imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax, etc.

This Bill does not contain any provision so far as (a) to (f) of article 110 are concerned. The effect of it

might be the same but we have to look into the Bill itself and see whether it makes provisions for any of the matters mentioned. This Bill does not make provision for any of these matters and therefore, it does not require the sanction of the President.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट के बारे में हमारे माननीय साथियों ने बहुत सी बातें आपके सामने रखी हैं । जहां तक एक्सपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है वह इस बात पर आधारित है कि हमारे रुपये की कीमत क्या रहती है । आज से साल भर पहले हमारे रुपये की कीमत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मार्किट में बहुत ज्यादा थी जो कि आज कम हो गई है : मैं आपके सामने दो एक देशों के उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूं । आज से एक बरस पहले सिंगापुर की मार्किट में, ओपन मार्किट में, हमारे रुपये की कीमत एक रुपया पांच आना थी । एक सिंगापुर का डालर इसके बराबर होता था । लेकिन आज वहां ओपन मार्किट में सिंगापुर में डालर एक रुपया चौदह आने में प्राप्त होता है, जिसका मतलब यह है कि हमारे रुपये की वैल्यू नौ आना एक बरस के अन्दर कम हो गई है । यहीं तक नहीं—मई सन् १९५९ से अब तक २८ प्रतिशत भारतीय मुद्रा की कीमत घट गई है । मैं आपके सामने अफगानिस्तान की एग्जेम्पल रखना चाहता हूं । वहां पर हमारा जो एक्सचेंज का स्टेंडर्ड था वह करीब पांच रुपया था एक रुपये का यानी अफ़गानी रुपये का । आज से एक बरस पहले जब आप एक रुपये के अफगानी रुपये लेने के लिये जाते थे तो बारह रुपये मिलते थे लेकिन आज बारह रुपये नहीं मिलते हैं, हमारे रुपये की कीमत बहुत कम हो गई है । इसका कारण क्या है ? कारण यह है कि हमारी एक्सपोर्ट की हालत ठीक नहीं है । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि जब हिन्दुस्तान का रुपया बाहर जायेगा तो हमारे रुपये की कीमत अच्छी नहीं होगी, जबकि बाहर की मार्किट में हिन्दुस्तान के रुपये की मांग ज्यादा होगी, तब ही हमारे रुपये की कीमत ऊंची होगी । अगर बाहर हमारे रुपये की मांग नहीं होगी तो हमारे रुपये की कीमत नीची होगी । इस दृष्टि से मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस मामले पर विचार करें ।

क्या कारण है कि हमारा जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार है, वह उतनी उन्नति पर नहीं है जितनी उन्नति पर उसको होना चाहिये था ? जहां तक मैं समझा हूं इसके दो कारण हैं । पहला कारण तो यह है कि साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में और ईस्ट अफ्रीका के देशों में और साथ ही साथ मिडल ईस्ट के देशों में जो हिन्दुस्तानी व्यापारी थे वे हिन्दुस्तानी सामान को मंगाया करते थे, बेचा करते थे । उदाहरण के लिये मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि एक देश थाइलैंड है जहां पर पूरा कपड़े का व्यापार हिन्दुस्तानियों और चीनियों के हाथ में था । इसी प्रकार सिंगापुर में बहुत सा कपड़े का व्यापार हिन्दुस्तानियों के हाथ में था, ईस्ट अफ्रीका के देशों में हिन्दुस्तानियों के हाथ में व्यापार था लेकिन आज वे हिन्दुस्तानी हिन्दुस्तान के कपड़े को नहीं मंगाते हैं । त्यागी जी ने बहुत सही कहा है कि जब हमारी चीजों की क्वालिटी अच्छी नहीं होगी तो हमारा एक्सपोर्ट कैसे होगा । केवल-मात्र बिल बना देने से ही किसी चीज के एक्सपोर्ट में उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है, असली बात यह है कि यह देखा जाये कि क्वालिटी अच्छी हो, सामान अच्छा हो, वहां के हिन्दुस्तानियों से आपका सम्पर्क हो, आप उनके साथ अपने सम्बन्ध बनाये रखें और जब ऐसा होगा तो आपका एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ेगा । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके सामने एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूं । अभी दो महीने की ही बात है इंडोनेशिया ने एक कानून बनाया कि जो चाइनीज व्यापारी हैं वे आल एरियास से हट कर के अर्बन एरियास में आ जायें। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि चीन के इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर इंडोनेशिया गये, समझौता किया और सब मामला ठीक ठाक किया । आज अगर हमारे व्यापारियों

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

पर विपत्ति आती है तो हम उसकी तरफ आंख उठा कर भी नहीं देखते हैं और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि हमारा एक्सपोर्ट कम हो जाता है । एक और बात मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं । बर्मा में हिन्दुस्तानियों की तादाद आज से तीन बरस पहले ११ लाख थी जो कि आज घट कर ८ लाख रह गई है । इसका क्या कारण है ? इसका कारण यह है कि उनके लिये एक कानून बना है कि एक हिन्दुस्तानी तीस रुपया एक महीने में मनी आर्डर के जरिये हिन्दुस्तान भेज सकता है इससे अधिक नहीं । एक साधारण सा और छोटा सा यह कानून था । लेकिन बर्मा की गवर्नमेंट ने देखा कि फारेन एक्सचेंज हमारे पास नहीं है और यह तीस रुपया भी हम एलाऊ नहीं करेंगे । अब आप बतायें कि आपने इसके बारे में क्या किया है और क्या उनको सहूलियतें पहुंचाने के बारे में कदम उठाये हैं । एक तरफ तो चाइना के इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर एक महीने के अन्दर इंडोनेशिया आ कर के समझौता करते हैं और कहते हैं कि नहीं हमारे जो व्यापारी आल एरिया के अन्दर हैं वे रहेंगे लेकिन हमारी तरफ से अपने व्यापारियों के लिये कुछ भी नहीं किया जाता है ।

मैं आपके सामने दूसरी मिसाल रखना चाहता हूं । केनिया और जंजीबार में जो कम्पीटीशन था हिन्दुस्तानियों का वह व्हाइटमैन के साथ है । एक हिन्दुस्तानी और दूसरे व्हाइटमैन वहां व्यापारी थे । सारा इंग्लैंड, सारा ब्रिटेन, सारी व्हाइट पापुलेशन उनको स्पोर्ट करने के लिये तैयार थी । मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन हिन्दुस्तानियों की मदद करने के लिये आपने कोई कदम उठाये ? आपने उनके लिये कुछ भी नहीं किया । इस हाउस में पचीसों बार सवाल पूछे गये हैं कि क्या आपका कोई सम्पर्क हिन्दुस्तानी व्यापारियों के साथ है लेकिन उसके बारे में आपकी तरफ से कोई भी सन्तोषजनक उत्तर कभी नहीं दिया गया है । इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि उनके हाथ से व्यापार निकलता चला गया और आज कपड़े का व्यापार साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में जो कम्पीटीशन हिन्दुस्तानियों और चाइनीज के बीच था, शर्म की बात है कि चाइनीज लोग उस कम्पीटीशन में सफल हो गये हैं और हम असफल हो गये हैं और कपड़े का सारा व्यापार चाइनीज के हाथ में चला गया है । इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि हिन्दुस्तान की टक्सटाइल मिलों का जो कपड़ा एक्सपोर्ट होता था वह कम हो गया और साथ ही साथ हमारे हिन्दुस्तानी भाई जो व्यापार करने के लिये बाहर गये हुए थे आज उनका सिर नीचा है, आज उनकी हालत खराब है । हमने उनके हितों को सेफगार्ड करने के लिये कोई कदम नहीं उठाया, कोई काम नहीं किया । हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं के बारे में बड़ी बड़ी स्पीचिज देते हैं, पीसफुली रहने की अपीलें करते हैं, चाहते हैं कि पीस बना रहे लेकिन जो साधारण सी बात है, जो गरीब हिन्दुस्तानी के हित की बात है, उसकी तरफ हमारा आज तक ध्यान नहीं गया है और मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक आप इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे आपका एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ नहीं सकता है, उसकी तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है । आपका माल कौन मंगायेगा ? आपके हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर दस लाख या बारह लाख व्यापारी हैं, उनके द्वारा हम अपना माल बाहर के मुल्कों में बेच सकते हैं, ये कुछ केन्द्र थे जिन के द्वारा माल बाहर भेजा जा सकता था, लेकिन इसका आपने कोई उपयोग नहीं किया है, इनका कोई यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं किया है । इससे बढ़ कर शर्म की बात और क्या हो सकती है ?

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : आपका प्वाइंट क्या है ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मेरा प्वाइंट यह है कि हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बढ़े ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जहां तक मेरी कंस्टिट्युएंसी का सम्बन्ध है वहां से तीन चीजों का एक्सपोर्ट होता था । वहां से करीब १२ करोड़ रुपये का सामान एक्सपोर्ट किया जाता था । एक तो सन का होता था जिसको व्वाहइट हैम्प कहते हैं । दूसरे कारपेट्स का होता था । करीब ६ करोड़ रुपये का सन हम लोग हर साल एक्सपोर्ट करते थे, वूलन कारपेट्स का तकरीबन ३–४ करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट होता था और तीसरा बनारसी सामान का होता था और वह तो है ही । इसका करीब २ करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट होता था । जहां तक कालीनों का सम्बन्ध है अंग्रेजों के जमाने में इन्हें आस्ट्रेलिया लेता था, कनाडा लेता था, अमरीका लेता था । चूंकि ये बड़े अमीर मुल्क हैं इस वास्ते इनको यहां खरीदा जाता था । लेकिन उस वक्त इनको किस के थ्रू लिया जाता था ? उस वक्त इन्हें लंदन के थ्रू लिया जाता था । हिन्दुस्तानी व्यापारी लन्दन के एजेंटों के पास कालीन बेचते थे और लन्दन के एजेंट आस्ट्रेलिया, कनाडा, अमरीका इत्यादि में इनका एक्सपोर्ट करते थे । इस तरह से इंडायरेक्टली इनका एक्सपोर्ट होता था । आजादी के बाद लोगों ने शोर मचाया कि कालीन के बारे में कुछ होना चाहिये । आप आस्ट्रेलिया से लौट कर आये हैं और आप जानते हैं कि जिस किसी हाउस में आप वहां गये होंगे आपको आज से दस बरस पहले के हिन्दुस्तानी कालीन मिले होंगे, आज आस्ट्रेलिया में दस बरस से कालीन नहीं जाते हैं । इसकी वजह यह है कि जिन मिडलमैन के द्वारा आप कालीन एक्सपोर्ट करते थे कनाडा, आस्ट्रेलिया, इत्यादि में उन्होंने अपनी फैक्ट्रीज खोल दीं, आस्ट्रेलिया में स्टार्ट कर दीं, कनाडा में स्टार्ट कर दीं और आज वे कालीन मैनुफैक्चर करा कर बेचते हैं । दूसरी चीज को आप लीजिये । आपने यहां एग्जीबीशन में चाइनीज स्टाल देखा होगा । वहां पर आपने देखा होगा कि चाइनीज कालीन पर कितनी चमक है, कितने वे चमकते हैं और कितने उम्दा वे हैं । आज कालीन के मामले में हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा कम्पीटीटर चाइना है । उन्होंने अपनी ऊन पर इतना अच्छा कलर दिया है, इतनी अच्छी चीज दी कि वह चमकता है । इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि कालीन की जो मार्किट हमारे हाथ में थी, वह हमने खो दी और चाइनीज ने उस मार्किट को ले लिया ।

आप हैम्प को लें, सन को लें । संसार में हम हैम्प का एक्सपोर्ट करते थे । सन क्या चीज है ? हमारे रफी अहमद साहब जब थे तो उन्होंने थोड़ा सा इसके बारे में ख्याल किया था । जो सिग्रेट होती है उस पर जो कागज होता है यह कागज सन का बनता है । इसका कारण यह है कि इसको अगर आग लगा दी जाये तो बहुत जल्द यह आग पकड़ता है । इससे सफेद कागज, थिन पेपर बनता है । हमारे ईस्टर्न यू० पी० में जो सन होता है उसका कागज बना कर उसको इस काम में लाया जाता है । सारी दुनियां में सन का एक्सपोर्ट होता था और रफी अहमद साहब के जमाने में उसका एक्सपोर्ट खूब बढ़ा । उनके समय में संसार में सन की प्राइस, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में सन की कीमत २२ रुपये मन थी लेकिन आज उसकी कीमत १४ रुपये है । आप बतलायें कि क्या काश्तकार खायेगा, क्या व्यापारी कमायेगा । क्या सरकार ने इस तरफ ध्यान दिया है कि छः करोड़ रुपये का सन का जो हम एक्सपोर्ट करते थे, क्या कारण है कि दिन-ब–दिन वह डाउन जा रहा है ? और पांच वर्षों के अन्दर उस की कीमत ८ रुपये कम हो गई है । कारण क्या है ? इटली मार्केट में आया, रूस मार्केट में आया, जहां सन पैदा नहीं होता था । उन्होंने अपने यहां नये ढंग से सन की खेती आरम्भ की । सन की खेती करना उन्होंने शुरू किया और हम कान में तेल डाले बैठे रहे । जैसा त्यागी जी ने कहा, हमारे यहां के ट्रेड कमिश्नर भी हैं, हमारे यहां की एम्बैसीज भी हैं, उन के साथ लबाजमात भी हैं, मोटर-गाड़ी भी हैं, लेकिन अगर कोई चीज नहीं है . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : तेल तो बनारस का था या दूसरी जगह का ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : दिल बनारस का होता तो क्या बात थी ? बनारस तो हिन्दुस्तान का दिल है ।

श्री त्यागी : दिल इलाहाबाद का है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस तरह हम ने उस व्यापार को खो दिया । आज जो हमारे ट्रेड कमिश्नर्स हैं, बड़े अच्छे अच्छे आफिसेज खोल कर बैठे हैं, उन पर हमारा बहुत रुपया खर्च होता है, एम्बैसीज पर हमारा बहुत सा रुपया खर्च होता है, लेकिन अगर कोई हिन्दुस्तान का व्यापारी उन के पास चिट्ठी लिख कर भेजता है कि हमारे यहां यह सामान बना है, इस के वास्ते मार्केट कहां है, तो उस को जवाब एक साल या छः महीने बाद आता है, अगर उन्होंने मेहरबानी कर दी तो । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिरकार हम क्या करें ?

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा : कोई मिसाल दीजिये ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं इस की मिसालें दे सकता हूं ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में फूडग्रेंस की कमी है । यह कमी है और रहेगी । यह बात वैसे ही है जैसे ब्रिटेन में है । ब्रिटेन ६० परसेन्ट फूडग्रेंस इम्पोर्ट करता है । हम को भी फूडग्रेंस इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ेगा जैसे चावल है । लेकिन कहां से ? हम बर्मा से ले सकते हैं, थाईलैंड से ले सकते हैं, वियटनाम से ले सकते हैं, लाओस से ले सकते हैं । इस के बारे में मेरा यह सजेशन है, भले ही वह नाकिस सजेशन हो, कि जैसे योरोपियन कामन मार्केट योरोप के लोगों ने बनाई जिस में उन के व्यापार में वृद्धि हो, क्यों न हम भी एशियाटिक कामन मार्केट का फार्मूला इवाल्व करें । और वह फार्मूला इवाल्व करें बार्टर सिस्टम पर । बर्मा आज एक लाख साइकिल चाइना से खरीदता है । हम भी बर्मा को साइकिल एक्सपोर्ट करते थे । लेकिन जो हमारा साइकिल उद्योग है पंजाब और वैस्टर्न यू० पी० का, वह इस काम में असफल हो गया । हमारी बर्मा की साइकिल मार्केट कम हो गई है । हम भी थोड़ी सी साइकिलें भेजते हैं, लेकिन ज्यादातर साइकिलें आज यहां चाइना से आ रही हैं । इसलिये मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि अगर आप इम्पोर्ट एक्सपार्ट को ठीक तरह से चलाना चाहते हैं तो जब तक आप उस को वास्तविकता पर ला कर, किसी ठोस नींव पर ला कर कायम नहीं करेंगे, तब तक इस तरह के बिलों से काम नहीं चलेगा । हम को एशियाटिक कामन मार्केट शुरू करनी चाहिये और जो हमारे हिन्दुस्तानी बाहर हैं, उन की सर्विसेज हम को यूटिलाइज करनी चाहिये, उन से हमें सम्पर्क स्थापित करना चाहिये कि कैसे उन देशों में हमारे व्यापार की वृद्धि हो ।

इस के साथ साथ हमें बार्टर सिस्टम को अपनाना चाहिये । अगर बर्मा हमारी साइकिलें खरीदता है तो हम बर्मा से उतनी कीमत का चावल लें, अगर थाईलैंड हमारी टेक्सटाइल्स ले तो हम उस से उतनी कीमत का चावल लें । लेकिन आप जाते हैं अमरीका, जहां पर भीख मांगते हैं, अन्न दो, अन्न दो, अन्न दो । लेकिन दुनियां में कोई भी भीख मांग कर अमीर नहीं हुआ, कोई भिखमंगा कभी पहलवान नहीं हुआ । वह खाना खा सकता है और जिन्दा रह सकता है । इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि आप की जो पालिसी है वह ठोस आधार पर होनी चाहिये । आप एशियाटिक कानून मार्केट बनाते हुए हिचकते क्यों हैं ? आप कहते हैं कि आप को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों को भी देखना है, आप की फारेन पालिसी में इस से फर्क पड़ेगा । लेकिन इस तरह की फारेन पालिसी का मतलब क्या है जिस के कारण आप अपनी आर्थिक नीति को ठोस नींव पर कायम नहीं कर सकते ?

अगर आप की आर्थिक नीति ठोस नींव पर कायम नहीं होगी तो आप की अन्त स्ट्रीय, आप का इन्टरनेशनलिज्म या जितने बड़े बड़े स्लागन हैं, वह सब बेकार साबित होंगे। इसलिये मैं नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप मेहरबानी कर के योरोपियन कामन मार्केट की स्कीम की तरह एशियाटिक कामन मार्केट की स्कीम को चलायें। इस के लिये आप इनिशिएटिव लें, और जो हमारे साउथ ईस्ट एशिया और मिडिल ईस्ट के देश हैं उन से आप बार्टर सिस्टम पर अपना काम चलायें। हम उन का सामान लें और वे हमारा सामान लें, तब तो आप की आर्थिक नीति, आप का एक्सपोर्ट, इम्पोर्ट, चल सकता है; नहीं तो जो हमारे यहां टेक्स्टाइल बनने लगी है जो चीनी बनने लगी है, जो मशीनें आदि बनने लगी हैं, यह सब रक्खी की रक्खी रह जायेंगी।

अगर आप इन दो सुझावों के अनुसार, जो मैं ने दिये हैं, काम करेंगे तो शायद उस से भारत का थोड़ा सा उद्धार हो सकेगा।

Shri Kanungo: Sir, my task has been made easy by all my predecessors, because everyone has in his own way emphasised the regulatory effect of the Act and the necessity for its continuance. I am not going to be drawn into any controversy, in spite of provocation of my friend, Shri Raghunath Singh, because the Bill before the House merely seeks to get the sanction of the House whether there should be control on import and export trade or not. How that control will be exercised is not the subject-matter today. For that, there are other occasions in this House. The powers which Parliament has given to Government under the Act which is going to expire on 31st March, have been exercised in differing ways at differing times, because they were meant to be so. Trade, foreign trade particularly, is a very fluctuating thing. Conditions differ from time to time and the control authorities, by virtue of the powers vested in them by Parliament, try to meet each situation as it arises. With what success or failure, it is for the House to judge.

The Act, by itself, is not the only means by which the industrial or commercial potential of the country will be increased or decreased. It is merely a tool and as my predecessors have agreed, this is a necessary tool, in view of the condition of our economy, for many years to come. Most of my predecessors have also agreed that it is prudent that the life of the Bill should be extended for 6 years, because conditions might change at that time and there will be time for a review, whether powers of this nature or a different nature will be necessary.

Shri Guha and some other friends have mentioned that we ought to have given them a report on the working of the Act. About the trading activities of the country, Parliament has been given the necessary information in the annual report of the Ministry, which contains the working of the industry division, the commerce division and other divisions also. Apart from it, the policy for import and export control is decided and published once in six months, and those papers are made available to hon. Member also.

Shri Heda: Not a review under this Act.

Shri Kanungo: The policy is decided under the powers derived under this Act. Apart from it, every year, the annual administration report of the Import and Export Control Organisation is submitted to the House. I am glad to say the latest report for 1958-59 has been made available to hon. Member. In other words, the House has been given up-to-date information about the working of this Act. The import control organisation can reasonably be proud that in today's debate all members, irrespective of their political opinions, have given perhaps a little moderate modium of appreciation. It is not easy to ad-

[Shri Kanungo]

minister controls in an economy where demands are high and supplies are limited. Perhaps, fifty years hence, when our productive capacity has considerably increased, conditions will be much easier. Perhaps if we choose the easier way of some other countries, that is, continuing on a hand to mouth basis without trying to lift ourselves up by industrialisation, our economy will bear a very large amount of import of consumer goods. But this country, under the direction of this House, has chosen the path of embarking on an ambitious programme of investment and industrialisation. It is a necessary corollary that to achieve this objective we must have austere control over our necessities and desires for the time being.

I am grateful to my friend, Shri Ghose, for pointing out the essential fact that the import trade control should not be considered as an instrument of industrial protection. I must say that it has brought in certain amount of fortuitous protection to our industries which normally are protected by the elaborate process of enquiry by the Tariff Commission and the imposition of tariff duties by this House. The suggestion of Shri Ghose is that the factor of fortuitous proection, which is made available to the industrial undertakings by virtue of the operation of import controls, should be reviewed from time to time. I believe it is being done to certain extent, because if we look into the several reports of the Tariff Commission we find that in deciding the economy of prices, costs and other factors, they do take into consideration the current situation arising out of the import trade controls. Of course, I agree with Shri Ghose that they are not certainly adequate.

Shri Bimal Ghose: That is only in regard to imported goods, not in regard to indigenous goods.

Shri Kanungo: I am talking of the latest one. For example, in the case of some chemicals they have tried to work out what amount of protection is available because of the trade controls; but that is inferential. I agree that they have not looked at it primarily from that angle. Of course, that is a good suggestion. This problem of control will remain with us for quite a long time. So, I think it will be good to devise some ways by which it could be assessed some time or other.

Then, much has been said about the inadequate rise in our export earnings. It is true that in spite of our best efforts it will not be possible to balance the trade for some time to come, because during these periods, particularly during the Second and Third Plan periods we will have to undertake heavy capital investments. Certainly, that cannot be matched by equal amount of trade by exports. But our efforts should always be to see that the gap is made as narrow as possible. That can be done only by exporting new commodities, particularly manufactured and semi-manufactured, and also by augmenting our traditional items of export and diversifying our trade. A review of the trade of our country for the last four or five years will show that a certain amount of diversification, both in content and distribution of trade, is taking place, though much more has got to be done.

We have to remember that export is possible only when we have an exportable surplus. In other words, only when our production goes up can we have a surplus, after satisfying our internal needs. We can starve our indigenous demand to a certain extent, and we are doing it, but there is a limit. If we go beyond that limit, then the inexorable economic laws will break through the barriers of customs cordons and various other devices which we might set up.

By making a comparison with the debate we had some two years ago I am glad to find that though even now we have some defects in the administration or working of controls, they are not many. That seems to be the opinion of many hon. Members who have participated in the debate. I will give you some figures to show the volume of work that this organisation has got to handle. In a year they have to handle more than three and a half lakh of applications for licences. Apart from that, they have got to handle another five and a half lakh applications for quotas and various other things. Then, it is open to a person aggrieved by their decision to appeal. The number of appeals are about six thousand, which itself will show that the organisation has gained much experience and is able to satisfy the public in a much better way. The highest arrears in disposal recorded in the last several years has been 1·3 per cent; in some years this has been reduced to 0·1 per cent. I believe that is something cerditable for the administration.

15 hrs.

In such a huge organisation, when you have got such severe controls, there are bound to be lapses, but fortunately—I believe it is due to a great deal to the co-operation of the commercial and industrial people—evasions or offences under this Act have not been too many.

Some reference was made to the hon. Minister's statement about tightening up the process of vigilance in this organisation. That is because it is the endeavour of the organisation to see that there should not be even a few cases of evasion or crime. Of course, as you will understand, when such large numbers of people are concerned and such large numbers of transactions are concerned, there is bound to be some sliding back.

An Hon. Member: Surely.

Shri Kanungo: As an example of the tightening up of the organisation for some time—it is going to be tightened up further following the direction of the Minister—I would read a paragraph from the Annual Report of 1958-59:

> "The Investigation and Vigilance Division of the Import and export Trade Control Organisation continued to render useful service under the charge of the Director of Administration. During the year 1958-59 as many as 308 cases were disposed of by the department without being handed over to the Special Police Establishment of the Government of India. During the year 106 cases were handed over to the Special Police Establishment and convictions were secured in 41 cases. During the aforesaid period 144 firms were blacklisted and 67 firms were placed on the suspense list. The organisation has dealt with the cases of malpractices and corruption firmly and prompt action was taken against those who attempted to tamper with the controls."

In the background of the number of cases which were involved, I suppose it is not much, and in a way I would say that this internal control has been found successful.

It was said in the course of the debate that there have been some corrupt practices and a certain amount of lack of facilities. Particularly, mention was made of traffic in licences. Traffic may be taking place because the inducement for this sort of thing is very great indeed, but we have tried to make the opportunities for this as few as possible. Hon. Members would have noticed that the widest publicity is given to the licences issued. Weekly statements of every licence issued are published and are available to the public. For one thing, if any unworthy person who is not entitled to a licence gets a licence, there are his

[Shri Kanungo]

competitors who are bound to bring it to the notice of the proper authorities. Secondly, quick decisions are taken, and in particular commodities which are necessary for the process of production, actual user licences have been issued. In fact, there has been considerable agitation over the fact that a large number of items has been removed from the established importers' list and passed on to the actual users' category. But this was done deliberately because we wanted to husband our meagre resources available in the form of exchange and use it for the import of scarce raw materials so that it should give the maximum of relief to the population.

To give you one example, non-ferrous metals are in very short supply, and most of it is now allotted to the actual users, with the result that prices have been kept under control. In spite of the best efforts, sometimes prices do get out of control. Perhaps shipments are delayed, or there is a temporary shortage. Of course, there is a chronic shortage always, but it may be accentuated. We have always taken steps to see that the condition is eased, and by and large I should say things have not gone out of hand. More than that I should not take credit for.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What about quality control?

Shri Kanungo: As I said, I am not going to reply to those parts of the debate which have dealt with the larger questions of trade, because I know my limitations and particularly my duty to the House. But, as the query has been raised, I might say that the U.P. Government have been pioneers in the line of quality control, and it is working sucessfully in several industries. But from the wider point of view, we do not want to make it compulsory; we want to keep it voluntary so that the certified goods may have a premium. My experience of the last three years has been that manufacturers and traders have gradually understood the value of quality control.

References were made to the unethical practices of some of the merchants in our export trade. Fortunately, such cases are very rare indeed. They do happen but the vigilant public opinion of India and particularly the vigilance of this House have, I believe, a salutary effect upon the merchants, and such cases have been very few indeed. I can say that compared to many other countries, our record is not so bad as it is sometimes made out to be.

Many references have been made to the various types of contrivances like the rupee account, payments arrangements and other things which we are undertaking. As I said, these are contrivances, tricks of the trade which we learn and experiment with and try from time to time in the larger context of improving our trade, because, if we had enough of surplus for export at competitive prices, then we would have no problems. But, firstly, our internal demands are growing, our purchasing power is increasing, the standard of life is increasing. As a test of it, take, for example, sugar. Much more sugar is demanded today than three years back.

Shri Raghunath Singh: People are taking sugar, they are not taking *gur*.

Shri Kanungo: Even sugar and *gur* taken together are insufficient to meet the demand of today. It is a fact and we ought to be proud of it. Our effort should be in the direction of doubling our production of sugar and *gur* and all sorts of sweets. That will be the solution. That will also solve our problem of trade because, only if we are able to offer goods of quality at competitive prices in the international market can we sell. We can thrust down the throats of our citizens goods at any price or of any quality, but that cannot be done elsewhere; the only thing

we can do is to improve our quality and quantity so that we can offer our goods at a price which will be competitive compared to other countries which are offering them. That is the answer to many of the commodity losses which we are now suffering. I would not like to go into it very much more.

Shri Kodiyan mentioned certain figures in regard to imports of jewellery and precious stones and all that. Most of them are actually nil items, but I would say that there will certainly be some figures. For in India today, since many centuries past, we have the best skill for cutting precious stones. When we put a total ban on the import of precious stones, then those craftsmen were completely out of work, and the trade was completely gone. Therefore, under the Export Promotion scheme, we have provided that we shall permit the import of precious and semi-precious stones to a limited extent provided the value of the same plus the additional value should be exported.

There was some mention about motor cars. The import of motor cars is completely prohibited in any condition. But there are certain obligations which we cannot escape, as, for example, the obligations to the diplomatic corps. But I must say that they are rigidly controlled. I must say that there is very little chance of motor cars imported for diplomatic purposes going into the open market because our External Affairs Ministry decides how many cars have to be permitted, how they should be disposed of, when they should be disposed of, and so on. The different Missions take these steps regarding the requirements of their staff in consultation with our External Affairs Ministry.

Shri Heda: They do it very liberally.

Shri Kanungo: I do not think so. Of course, the sight of luxurious cars is rather offensive, no doubt, but if somebody pays Rs. 75,000 for it, I must call him a fool, because even the most luxurious car cannot fetch that price in any part of the globe.

Shri Heda: For the information of the Minister, I may submit that there is a case where one gentleman bought a Rolls Royce in spite of the regulation; he paid the penalty of Rs. 1 lakh, and he has paid also the excise duty of Rs. 50,000, and yet he is happy. So, there is no dearth of fools!

Shri Kanungo: I do not think this could have happened during the last three years. It might have happened some time before.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those who have money to spare and to waste are not fools if they do that.

Shri Kanungo: A valuable suggestion was made by Shri Tyagi regarding the channelling of the trade as much as possible through the STC. That is exactly the policy which we are following. Under the directions of this House, the STC has been used as a means not to supplant any trade, but in these difficult times of controls and shortages, has been used as an institution for channelling the trade and keeping the prices under control. It would be an ideal condition if the prices at all levels could be fixed for all times to come or even for a limited period. The suggestion of Shri Tyagi to that effect is important. But, unfortunately, under the present circumstances, it may not be exactly possible. However, I have personally taken up the idea, and we shall examine how far we can think of regulating the prices or having a system by which fixation of prices at least to a limited extent may be possible...

Shri Tyagi: In the market?

Shri Kanungo: ....in the market.

A complaint has been made that the prices for the consumer are much more than, so to say, the c.i.f. prices. I do not know about particular commodities at any particular given time. It might have been so, but by and

[Shri Kanungo]

large, I should say that the prices have been fairly controlled and have not run away, in spite of the shortages and the fact that the demands are higher. The much-maligned established importer need not be maligned so much, because, after all, he has certain skills, he has certain traditions, and he has a certain knowledge, and he renders service to both the seller and the buyer. Of course, Shri Jhunjhunwala's suggestion that it should not be more or less a vested interest has, however, got to be borne in mind. We burnt our fingers, badly in the past years, when we had a little more occasion to do some experiments, and we introduced newcomers; the new comers, without adequate knowledge, and without adequate experience, just ruined the market, ruined the trade, and some of them ruined themselves. However, the suggestion that once an established importer, the person should have a permanent lien on it is a matter that has to be considered, and I believe we have got to consider how it can be done. For that, some thinking is necessary.

Some mention was made about the requirements of small-scale industries. The demands of the small-scale industries are met to the maximum extent. I would again say, maximum extent conceivable under the present circumstances; and the procedures are not very difficult. For, after all, the essentiality certificate for the small-scale industries is obtained from the local Director of Industries, and once that is done, within the ceiling available for the half-year, licences are available.

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Minister has stated that non-ferrous metals have always been in short supply. But has the distribution of these materials to the big industries and the small-scale industries been proportionate to their requirements always?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, more or less proportionate.

Shri A. C. Guha: No.

Shri Kanungo: It has been more or less proportionate in the sense that in order to keep them going whatever is necessary has been given. No one has been, of course, able to get hundred per cent. of his requirements.

So far as newsprint is concerned, I think they are the men who should complain the least. The consumers of raw films and newsprint, knowing as we do that they are the most powerful vocal elements in the community, have got perhaps more than the rest of the community. So far as the small newspapers are concerned, if anybody has been faced with any difficulties—at least, from the experience of the few cases which I have come across. I can say—it is because they have not cared to anticipate their requirements well ahead. When there is shortage, they must make provision for it, and they cannot expect to get their requirements in a week or so. They must take steps well ahead, and they must anticipate their requirements and make provision for it. The procedure is very simple, because we try to provide as much newsprint as possible on the basis of the page space, and that is simply an arithmetical formula. But for that you have got to produce a certificate of an accountant, as regards circulation and so on. Some of them do not do it. In spite of the public notices and the rules, they do not conform to them. As I said, there is a shortage and the shortage is likely to continue. But the shortage in this category—newsprint—will not be to the acute extent prevailing in other categories of goods.

I believe there are several other points dealing with trade which I need not touch upon, in view of the fact that this particular legislation has the support of all sections of the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He has not replied to the suggestions made by Shri Raghunath Singh.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments tabled to the clauses.

Shri A. C. Guha: I would seek a clarification regarding clause 5. The original wording in the parent Act is "a Customs-collector or by an officer of Customs authorised in writing in this behalf by a Customs-collector". This is being substituted by the wording "an officer authorised in this behalf by the Central Government by general or special order".

In the parent Act, the category of officer is specifically mentioned, but in the amending Bill, it is a wide authority that is given to them. I think the House should have some idea as to what is the status of the officers who would enjoy this power. This is a sort of subordinate legislation. In future also, the House should be kept informed about the delegation of this authority to certain specified officers. I submit this for your consideration. I think certain directions may be given so that the House may be kept informed about this delegation of authority to officers.

Shri Kanungo: I touched upon that point in my opening remarks. Originally, it was expected that the Customs staff would be able to cope with it and so there was a temporary provision. But now for the past many years we have found that that is not possible. In view of the wording of the Act, Import Trade Control officers have been designated as Customs officers to function for the purpose of prosecution. By the change in the wording, it is possible for Government to empower the officers of the Import Trade Control to launch prosecutions in courts. That is the purpose of the change in the wording. In any case, the rules and regulations made under the Act are always placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 5, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 5, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Kanungo: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.24 hrs.

DELHI LAND HOLDINGS (CEILING) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the imposition of a ceiling on land holdings in the Union Territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill which seems to provide for the imposition of a ceiling on land holdings in the Union Territory of Delhi was introduced in the Lok Sabha in the month of November last session. The Motion for reference to a Joint Committee was moved here in December and after a two-day debate it was passed and referred to the Rajya Sabha. The Rajya Sabha discussed that Motion and passed it and thereafter the Bill went to the Joint Committee.

[Shrimati Alva]

There were four sittings of the Committee. Notices of 89 amendments were given. Of these, 7 amendments proposed an increase of the ceiling limit of 30 standard acres proposed in the Bill, 2 amendments sought to increase the additional extent of land that could be held by a family in excess of 30 standard acres if there are more than 5 members in a family, one amendment sought to decrease this additional extent, 5 amendments sought to increase the compensation payable in respect of excess land, 5 amendments sought to decrease the compensation payable, one amendment suggested that the compensation should be fixed in the same manner as in land acquisition proceedings, one amendment suggested that the compensation should be on the basis of the market value, 8 other amendments contained proposals for omission, of sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause 2, of the Explanation....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it very necessary that all these things should be mentioned?

Shrimati Alva: I shall not take the time of the House on them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not usual to disclose what happened in the Joint Committee.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): This raises a question of propriety also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the names are not given out, perhaps there may not be any harm. But all this was not necessary.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: My point is that unless the hon. Deputy Minister has the permission of the Joint Committee, these details should not be disclosed in this manner.

Shrimati Alva: I shall not go into the details.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not disclosing details. It is only said that so many amendments were moved to such and such effect. If it was mentioned that some Members wanted it in one way and others opposed it, that would be disclosing what happened there. It is only a reference that is made and I have advised her already that she need not go into those details.

Shrimati Alva: These were the shades of opinion expressed there. I personally feel that the House should know what happened in the Joint Committee. Anyway, it does not matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House is more concerned with the conclusions arrived at by the Committee.

Shrimati Alva: Most of the amendments were not moved. But the principles underlying all the amendments were very carefully scrutinised and substantially the Bill remains the same as the original Bill. However, there were modifications made in clauses 5, 9, 10, 13 and 28. If I may be permitted by the Chair to refer to the main modifications, I would like to refer first to clause 5. The original clause 5 provided that if any person, who under section 4 is required to submit a return, fails to do so, the competent authority may collect the necessary information through such agency as may be prescribed. The Committee felt that in such a matter the competent authority should necessarily collect the information, and it should not be a matter of discretion. Therefore, the clause has been amended imposing a statutory obligation on the competent authority to collect the necessary information. This has been brought about by substituting the word 'shall' in place of 'may'.

I will now go on to clause 10. The original clause provided for the principle of computing compensation that would be required to be paid by Government in respect of excess land. The original proposal was that the compensation should be an amount equal to 40 times the land revenue in respect of the first 25 acres of excess land, 25 times the land revenue in respect of the next 25 acres of

excess land, 30 times the land revenue in respect of the next 25 acres of excess land; 25 times the land revenue in respect of the next 50 acres of excess land and 20 times the land revenue in respect of the remaining part of the excess land. In fixing the compensation, the Government were originally guided by the provision in the Delhi Land Reforms Act which provided that tenants who acquired ownership rights by operation of that Act should pay compensation to the owners, and the maximum compensation that was payable was 20 times the land revenue. It was considered that it would not be desirable to make any radical departure from the principle of computing compensation prescribed in the Delhi Land Reforms Act.

In the Committee it was pointed out that the compensation payable should not be related to the market value as, ultimately, the burden of the compensation would be transferred to the person on whom it may come to be settled—the excess land. It has been recommended in the Second Five Year Plan that the compensation paid to the owners should normally be recoverable from the allottees so that there should be no financial liability on Government. The general purpose is that this measure of land reform should, to the extent possible, be a self-financing one. After a careful consideration of the various aspects of the matter, the Committee have recommended that the slab basis may be dropped and that the compensation may be paid on a uniform basis of 40 times the land revenue. The clause, therefore, has been accordingly amended.

Now, I will refer only to the other major clause, clause 28. The rest are all minor changes. By clause 28, section 33 of the Delhi Land Reforms Act was proposed to be amended. The original section 33 of the Delhi Land Reforms Act prohibited the transfer of land to any person other than an institution established for a charitable purpose or a body notified by the Chief Commissioner that as a result of the transfer such person shall become entitled to land which together with land, if any, held by him personally or together with members of his family will not exceed 30 standard acres.

Or, secondly, the transferor shall be left with land of less than 8 standard acres in area. The amended provision would have prevented a person who holds less than 8 standard acres from transferring land in any manner.

It was considered by the committee that a person should not be prevented from transferring the land if he wanted to make a transfer for a religious or charitable purpose or in favour of the Bhoodan movement. In deference to general sentiment this clause has been amended and it is now permissible under the amended clause that a person can make a transfer of land for a charitable or religious purpose or in favour of the Bhoodan movement even if it be that by making such a transfer he would be left with less than 8 standard acres.

I am not going into detail, the other changes are minor changes in the other clauses.

Sir, I commend this Bill to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the imposition of a ceiling on land holdings in the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Before discussion starts, may I seek a clarification, Sir? When the motion for sending the Bill to a Joint Committee was considered in this House I had pointed out to the hon. Minister that we shall be benefited if he can use the figures of how many persons would

[Shri Braj Raj Singh]

be affected by this land ceiling Bill in the whole of Delhi territory. Then he did not give the figures. May we know whether the Ministry is now in a position to give those figures? This will benefit the discussion.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): I seek one clarification from the hon. Minister, Sir. Nowhere in the Bill has it been defined what a standard acre is. For example, in Mysore, they have defined one standard acre as an area wherein 8 measures of ragi could be grown. Here we do not find any definition.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these objections may be raised during the course of the debate and then the hon. Minister shall be able to reply. (*Interruption*).

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): This information about the number of persons affected would have its effect on the discussion, Sir. What is the number of holdings affected?

Shrimati Alva: If I can I will try to get the figures.

An Hon. Member: If the number is too small....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister has promised that she will try to get those figures just now. As soon as they are available I will allow her to intervene and give these figures.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: If she cannot give the figures, can she confirm what I gave—that the number is 7?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She will get the figures and supply them.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): The question of details comes later. First we should decide whether this Bill should be put before the House or not. I say this Bill is harmful.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not the time for that.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): Sir, we are discriminating between citizen and citizen. So far as other persons are concerned who are not in possession of agricultural property, they are allowed to hold and possess property for which there is no limit today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This he can raise in the course of his speech. I will give him an opportunity.

Shri P. R. Patel: This is a point of order, Sir. This may be raised....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he anticipate that?

Shri P. R. Patel: Yes, Sir. So far as other citizens not in possession of agricultural property are concerned they can possess any amount of wealth, any amount of property except agricultural property. So, a man can have a big mill worth about Rs. 2 crores. There is no limit to it. So far as persons in agriculture are concerned, by this Bill we are restricting the amount and say that he shall not possess more than 30 acres. So, we are discriminating between citizen and citizen, so far as the right to possess property is concerned. I want your decision whether it is proper and whether it is not *ultra vires*.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no discrimination so far as this is concerned. If the hon. Member desires he can bring a Private Member's Bill for ceiling with regard to other property also. There is no harm in that. Government have brought this Bill and the hon. Member may bring in another Bill.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Or challenge this Bill outside.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He need not challenge it outside. Let us proceed now. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर, इस दिल्ली लैंड होल्डिंग्स् (सीलिंग) बिल के ऊपर मेरे दोस्तों ने कई ऐतराजात उठाये हैं और ज्यों ज्यों हम आगे बढ़ेंगे इस बिल के ऊपर बहुत से ऐतराजात और कांस्टीट्यूशनल ऐतराज उठाये जायेंगे और मालूम ऐसा होता है कि यह बिल आमतौर पर हाउस को और मेम्बरान को इन ऐतराजात की वजह से पसन्द नहीं है लेकिन ताहम जब यह बिल हाउस में आया और यह ज्वाएंट कमेटी में गया और वहां पर जो उसके नुकायस बतलाये गये थे उनके बारे में और दीगर तमाम इसके प्राविजंस के ऊपर तफसील से सोच विचार हुआ और उन्होंने असल बिल की दफ़ाओं में कुछ तबदीलियां भी सजैस्ट की हैं और वह बिल ज्वाएंट कमेटी से वापिस फिर हमारे सामने आज पेश है और अब हाउस को आखरी फैसला करना है कि यह बिल कैसा हो और कैसी उसकी सूरत हो ।

मैं सब से पहले दफा २८ को ही लेता हूं जिसके कि बारे में आखिर में हमारी मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने जिक्र किया है । दफा २८ जो अब नई बनी है वह इस तरह से है :–

"No Bhumidhar shall have the right to transfer by sale or gift or otherwise any land to any person, other than a religious or charitable institution or any person in charge of any such Bhoodan movement, as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify, where as a result of the transfer, the transferor shall be left with less than eight standard acres in the Union territory of Delhi: . . ."

मैं अदब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह दफा किस तरह से कांस्टीट्यूशन को वाएलेट नहीं करती ? किसी शख्स को यह कहना कि उसकी जो जायदाद हो उस को वह बेचे नहीं, किसी को दे मत, उसको गिफ्ट में मत दे, उसको लीज पर मत दे और उसका किसी तरह से इस्तेमाल न करे, जब तक कि उस के पास वह ८ एकड़ न हो । अब इस ८ एकड़ के अन्दर जो प्रिंसिपल है उसे मैं बखूबी समझता हूं और यह न समझा जाय कि मैं इसके प्रिंसिपल्स को नहीं समझता । प्रिंसिपल एकोनामिक होल्डिंग का है और उसके पीछे भावना यही है कि किसी एग्रीकलचरिस्ट की एकोनामिक होल्डिंग्स् कम न रह जाय और जहां तक इस भावना का सम्बन्ध है मैं भी उसको एप्रूव करता हूं । लेकिन किसी एग्रीकलचरिस्ट को यह कहना कि जब तुम्हारे पास ट्रान्सफर के बाद ८ स्टैन्डर्ड एकड़ न बच रहे तुम अपनी जायदाद को हाथ नहीं लगा सकते, उसको बेच नहीं सकते, गिफ्ट में नहीं दे सकते, यह कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ है और मामूली अकल और कौमनसेंस के खिलाफ है ।

हमारे संविधान में एक दफा है कि हर एक आदमी को इस बात का हक हासिल है कि वह अपनी जायदाद को बेच सकता है डिस्पोज आफ कर सकता है और ८ स्टैन्डर्ड एकड़ से ज्यादा जायदाद रखने वाले ही की बात छोड़िये अगर किसी के पास केवल ८ ही स्टैन्डर्ड एकड़ हो और वह उसको बेचना चाहे तो वह उस ८ एकड़ को बेच सकता है और उससे १०००० रुपया कमा कर किसी दूसरे व्यवसाय और धंधे में उस रुपये को लगा सकता है और वह कह सकता है कि इतने से मेरा गुजारा नहीं चलेगा । ८ एकड़ इतनी लम्बी चौड़ी जमीन नहीं है जिससे हर एक आदमी का गुजारा चल सके । ३० एकड़ भी ज्यादा नहीं है और मैं नहीं समझता कि अगर वह अपनी जायदाद को बेच कर उस रुपये से कोई धंधा करना चाहता है तो उसको क्यों रोका जाय और उस पर यह बंदिश क्यों लगाई जाये । ऐसी बंदिश के रहते बहुत से लोग अपनी जायदाद का फायदा नहीं उठा सकेंगे । इस वास्ते अगर

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

आप चाहते हैं कोई ला बनाना कि इतनी एकोनामिक होल्डिंग उसके पास बच रहनी चाहिये और वह ट्रांसफर हो सके ऐज ए यनिट और उससे कम ट्रान्सफर न हो सके। गो कि मैं इसके हक में नहीं हूं कि जो छोटे आदमी हैं, जिनके पास आठ एकड़ से कम जमीन है, उनके ऊपर इस तरह की बन्दिश लगायी जाये। एक तो उनके पास जायदाद कम है दूसरे उनसे यह कहना कि इस जायदाद का तुम पूरा फायदा नहीं उठा सकते, किसी तरह भी वाजिब नहीं है। वह उसकी किसी से काश्त नहीं करा सकता। किसी को ट्रांस्फर नहीं कर सकता, मारगेज नहीं कर सकता, लीज नहीं कर सकता। क्या वह सारी जायदाद चैरिटी में दे दे, या भूदान में दे दे। इसका मतलब यह है कि वह उसी जायदाद पर बैठा रहे और जायदाद हासिल न कर सके।

श्री त्यागी : अपने बच्चों के इलाज के लिए कर्जा भी नहीं ले सकता।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : अगर कहत पड़ जाए तो वह भूखा मरे। अगर हिसार के लोगों को लागू होता तो लोगों को कितनी तकलीफ होती। वहां गवर्नमेंट ने बड़ी कोशिश की कि लोग रबी को बढ़ाए और लोगों ने हजारों रुपया रबी में लगा दिया। लेकिन अब सरकार पानी नहीं देती और कहत पड़ा हुआ है। अगर कहत पड़ जाए तो वह उस जमीन को बेच कर अपने बच्चों का गुजारा नहीं कर सकेगा। ऐसा कानून बनाना मेरे ख्याल में कांस्टीट्यूशनली वैलिड नहीं है। और यह दफा २८ निहायत आबजक्शेनेबिल है।

अभी मेरे दोस्त पटेल साहब ने आबजेक्शन उठाया कि आप इस तरह के कानून को सिर्फ रूरल एरिया पर ही क्यों लागू करते हैं, अरबन एरिया पर क्यों नहीं लागू करते। यह सावल इस हाउस में पहली दफा नहीं उठाया गया है, बहुत बार उठाया जा चुका है, और आज तक गवर्नमेंट ने इसका जवाब नहीं दिया कि वह क्यों इस तरह का डिस्क्रिमिनेशन करती है। क्या गवर्नमेंट यह चाहती है कि रूरल एरियाज के लोग डिप्रेस्ड क्लास के लोगों की तरह हो जायें। अगर यह कानून पास हो गया तो देहात के लोग और चीजों में किस तरह से हिस्सा लेंगे। वह कैसे अपने लड़कों को पढ़ा पाएंगे, कैसे पक्के मकान बना पाएंगे, कैसे लेजिस्लेचर में आ सकेंगे। आप उनके सारे हुकूक पामाल करना चाहते हैं। जो हमारे रूरल एरियाज की जिन्दगी है उसको तबाह करना चाहते हैं। एक अंग्रेज शायर ने कहा है :

"Bold peasantry is the country's pride".

अब बोल्ड पेजेंटरी कैसे हो जब कि आप उसको ३० एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन ही नहीं रखने देंगे। न मालूम किसके दिमाग में यह बात आयी है। आज जो आप करने जा रहे हैं आपको उसके नतीजे दिखायी नहीं देते। आपने यह नहीं सोचा कि एक किसान किस तरह से अपनी जिन्दगी बेहतर बना सकेगा। कैसे वह अपने लड़कों को पढ़ा सकेगा। आज इंजनियरिंग कालिज में एक लड़के को पढ़ाने का खर्चा १५०—२०० रुपया माहवार आता है। अगर उसके पास ३० एकड़ जमीन होगी जिसकी आमदनी आप बतलाते हैं कि ३६०० रुपये होगी—जिसको मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं—तो वह कैसे अपने लड़कों को तालीम दे सकेगा। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि वह अपने लड़कों को तालीम न दे सके। और वह हमेशा इसी हालत में रहे। यह हालत तो पुराने जमाने में भी नहीं थी। मैं इस बिल की इस चीज को नहीं समझा।

इसके अलावा इस में एक चीज और है। चाहे जमीन राकी है, चाहे चाही हो, चाहे बारानी हो चाहे नहरी हो, हर तरह की

जमीन ३० एकड़ दी जायेगी । टके सेर भाजी टके सेर खाजा । कोई भी जो इस बिल को पढ़ेगा उसकी समझ में यह चीज नहीं आयेगी । राकी जमीन का क्या स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ होगा ?

अब आप एक चीज और देखिये । एक बैचलर है । अकेला है । उसको आप ३० एकड़ देंगे, उसके बीवी है तो भी उसको ३० एकड़ देंगे और अगर उसको पांच बच्चे हैं तो भी उसको ३० ऐकड़ देंगे । कैसे उनका गुजारा चलेगा ? आपको आदमी आदमी के अन्दर तमीज करनी चाहिए थी । अभी तक हम इंडियन पीनल कोड और दूसरे कानूनों में यह पढ़ते चले आये हैं कि जो आदमी एक काम करता है वही उसके लिए जिम्मेदार होता है ? Person who does will be responsible. लेकिन आपने परसन और फैमिली को एक ही बना दिया है । क्या सारे फैमिलीज में मियां बीवी साथ ही रहेंगे । क्या वह एक दूसरे को डाइवोर्स नहीं कर सकते । ऐसी हालत में क्या होगा क्योंकि आपने जायदाद तो सिर्फ मियां के नाम ही रखी है । हो सकता है कि कोई औरत अपने खाविन्द से अलग रहना चाहे और अपनी जायदाद अलग रखना चाहे ।

श्री त्यागी : यह तो सिर्फ शहर वालों के लिए ही है ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस में जो फैमिली की डेफीनीशन दी गयी है उससे ज्यादा खराब डेफीनीशन फैमिली की नहीं हो सकती है । इसमें कहा गया है :

"Family in relation to a person means a person.....wife or husband as the case may be and the dependent children and grandchildren of such person."

मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूं । एक कुनबे में एक खाविन्द के पास १०० एकड़ जमीन है और उसकी बीवी के पास अपने बाप दादों की तरफ से आयी हुई २०० एकड़ जमीन है और उसके बच्चों ने अपना रुपया कमा कर १०० एकड़ जमीन हासिल कर ली है । तो इस तरह उस खानदान के पास ४०० एकड़ जमीन है । लेकिन आप अब उस खानदान को सिर्फ ३० एकड़ ही देना चाहते हैं । इस तरह से उस औरत की २०० एकड़ जमीन खत्म हो जायेगी, उसके लड़कों की १०० एकड़ जमीन खत्म हो जायेगी और उस आदमी की जो १०० एकड़ है उस में से भी उस को सिर्फ ३० एकड़ मिलेगी । लेकिन बाकी कहां जायेगी ? बाकी गवर्नमेंट जब्त कर लेगी, एक्सप्राप्रिएट कर लेगी, लूट लेगी और जो ३० एकड़ जमीन उसको मिली है उसको वह आयन्दा अगर चाहे तो बेच भी नहीं सकेगा, न लीज कर सकेगा और न मारगेज कर सकेगा । इस तरह से उस खानदान को सिर्फ ३० एकड़ जमीन देकर आप उस औरत और उस के बच्चों का हक गसब कर रहे हैं । अगर आप इस तरह का गासिबाना अटैक करना चाहते हैं और इस तरह से लूटमार करना चाहते हैं, तो कम से कम उस तीस एकड़ में से सब को प्रोपोर्शनेटली दीजिये । आप ऐसा कहिये कि उस तीस एकड़ में से दस एकड़ उस आदमी को मिलेगी, दस एकड़ उसकी बीवी को मिलेगी और दस एकड़ लड़के को मिलेगी । सिर्फ खाविन्द को वह सारी जायदाद देकर तो आप उन सब को अपनी जायदाद से महरूम कर देंगे । जब यहां कोई औरतों का सवाल आता है तो हम उनको इकानामिक इंडिपेंडेंस देने की बात करते हैं । क्या इस तरह से आप उनको इकानमिक इंडिपेंडेंस देना चाहते हैं कि एनहैरिटेंस में भी उनको कोई हक न हो । आपने औरत के हुकूक को खत्म कर दिया और सारी की सारी जमीन आदमी को दे दी । मैंने ऐसा एबसर्ड ला दुनिया में कहीं नहीं देखा कि औरत और बच्चों के हकक को खत्म कर

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

दिया जाये और आदमी को सब के हुकूक ट्रांस्फर कर दिए जायें । क्या यही औरतों के इंडिपेंडेंस का चार्टर है ।

श्री त्यागी : ऐसी बात नहीं हो सकती ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : आप इसको पढ़ें तो सही । तो यह फैमिली की तारीफ है ।

अब आप आगे मुलाहिजा फरमाइये । एक शख्स है, आज आपने उसको ३० एकड़ जमीन दे दी । अब उसका बाप जिन्दा है या कोई और रिश्तेदार है । और उसके पास जमीन है । तो वह आदमी उस जायदाद को इनहैरिट नहीं कर सकता । वह जायदाद कहां जायेगी । सरकार उसकी मालिक होगी । आज तक हिन्दू ला में, मुस्लिम ला में और कस्टमरी ला में यह चीज है कि गवर्नमेंट को किसी की जायदाद तभी जाती है जब उसके कोई वारिस न हो । आप ऐसा क्यों नहीं करते कि अगर उसके पास ३० एकड़ से ज्यादा है तो ज्यादा जमीन नैक्स्ट आफ किन को जाय । लेकिन यह आप नहीं करना चाहते । फैमिली में और आदमी वारिस होते हुए भी वह जायदाद सरकार को जायेगी । इस तरह से सरकार उनको जायदाद से महरूम करना चाहती है । मेरे लायक दोस्त श्री दौलता ने एक अमेंडमेंट भेजा है । मैंने पहले भी अर्ज किया था कि वह अमेंडमेंट बहुत माकूल है । लेकिन उसको मंजूर नहीं किया गया । मैं अदब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप नैक्स्ट आफ किन को क्यों महरूम करना चाहते हैं । एक आदमी के पास २०० एकड़ जमीन है । तीस एकड़ आप उस के लिए रखते हैं । बाकी १७० एकड़ उसके वारिसों को क्यों न बांट दी जाये । यह कहां तक ठीक है कि उसकी जमीन गैर लोगों को दे दी जाये । अगर आप ऐसा ही करना चाहते हैं तो इस ला को अपने मिनिस्टरों के ऊपर और सारी अरबन प्रापर्टी पर भी एप्लाई कीजिये जिनके पास जायदादें हैं । जिनके पास एक हद से ज्यादा जायदाद है वह दूसरों को दे दीजियें ।

जो हिन्दू ला चलता था तो मैंने तजवीज किया था कि आप ऐसा कर दीजिये कि दो तीन पुश्त तक तो विरासत दीजिये और बाकी सरकार में जायदाद चली जाया करे ।उस वक्त तो सरकार हंसती थी कि इस ने क्या कह दिया है । मैं चाहता था कि सरकार के पास जमीन आ जाये, क्योंकि तीन चार पीढ़ियों के बाद लोगों में एक्सपेक्टेशन विरासत का नहीं रहती है । लेकिन अब सरकार ने सदा के लिए खात्मा कर दिया । वह हिन्दुस्तान से सारी जायदाद को खत्म करना चाहती है । वह एक ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहती है, जो कि शास्त्रों, शरियत और कस्टम्ज के खिलाफ़ है । वह उस सब के खिलाफ़ है, जो कि आज तक सब जगह होता आया है । जब कोई वारिस न हो, तो सरकार आखिरी वारिस बनती है । लेकिन आज ही सरकार सब से पहिली वारिस बन बैठी है । इस बात का कोई सवाल नहीं है कि कोई वारिस हो या न हो । इस पर ही बस नहीं किया, लेकिन जो लाज बन रहे हैं, उन को बड़ी आसानी से इवेड किया जा सकता है । बिल में लिखा है कि पर्सन रिप्रेजेंटिंग दि फैमिली तो जमीन को इनहैरिट नहीं कर सकता है, लेकिन उस में यह नहीं लिखा गया है कि उस के जो बच्चे हैं, वे इनहैरिट कर सकेंगे या नहीं, क्योंकि पर्सन रिप्रेजेंटिंग दि फ़ैमिली खाविन्द है और जो उस की बीवी और बच्चे हैं, उन के मुताल्लिक सरकार ने कोई ला बनाया नहीं है कि वे इनहैरिट नहीं कर सकेंगे । इस का मतलब यह है कि जिस को पर्सन रिप्रेजेंटिंग दि फ़ैमिली बनाया, जिस को तीस एकड़ बच्चे और बीवी को भी खोस कर दे दिया, उस के बरखिलाफ़ तो कुछ कर दिया, लेकिन औरत और बच्चों को हक है कि विरासत भी पा सकें और उस का फ़ायदा भी उठायें । गो सरकार का यह मंशा नहीं है,

लेकिन उस ने जो कानून बनाया है, उस का असर यही होता है ।

मैं जनाबे वाला की खिदमत में एक और तरह से इस मामले को पेश करना चाहता हूं । इस बात को छोड़ कर कि आया अरबन एरिया पर यह एप्लाई करता है या नहीं, मैं अदब से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस का जवाज क्या है । सरकार चाहती है कि एक शख्स तीस एकड़ रखे, तो क्या वह बतायेगी कि तीस एकड़ के क्या मानी हैं, कितनी इनकम को वह तीस एकड़ कहती है । अगर वह यह बताना नहीं चाहती है, तो फिर वह यह कानून पास कराने क्यों आई है । अगर करना ही था, तो किसी और तरह से कर देती, जिस तरह से उस की मरजी होती । सरकार यह भी नहीं बताना चाहती है कि किस हिसाब से हम समझें कि वह रूरल एरियाज में रहने वाले को क्या आमदनी देना चाहती है ।

श्री वी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : पंजाब में क्या हुआ है ?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : माफ़ कीजिये, यहां पंजाब का जिक्र नहीं है । यह दिल्ली का बिल है । अभी पंजाब में इस किस्म का कानून नहीं बना है । अगर पंजाब में इस तरह का कानून बनेगा, तो मैं समझता हूं कि पंजाबी पूरा जोर लगायेंगे कि इस तरह का एब्सर्ड कानून वहां न बने । अगर पंजाब में बने भी, तो यह भी कोई जस्टिफ़िकेशन नहीं है । जो दोस्त गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से बोल रहे मालूम होते हैं, अगर उन के पास कोई जवाज है, तो वह मेरी आर्ग्युमेंट का जवाब दें । मैं यह सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं कि पंजाब में क्या हुआ ।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : वह बतायें तो सही कि पंजाब में क्या हुआ । उन्होंने पढ़ा ही नहीं है ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं पंजाब के कानून से बखूबी वाकिफ हूं । मैं उस के प्राविजन्ज से वाकिफ़ हूं । मैं यह देखता हूं कि यह जो ३६०० रुपये की सालाना आमदनी रखी गई है, जिस बेसिस पर वह बनती है, इस में दर्ज नहीं है, वह कहां तक वाजिब है । तीस एकड़ जमीन से ३६०० रुपये की आमदनी होगी या नहीं ? कांस्टीच्यूशन में दफ़ा १४ रखी गई । आन्ध्र के लोग कहते हैं कि हम ४४०० रुपये से कम नहीं रखेंगे । दूसरी जगह लोग कहते हैं कि हम इस से ज्यादा रखेंगे । लेकिन यहां दिल्ली के लिए ३६०० रुपये क्यों ? अगर इस सिलसिले में यूनिफार्मिटी रखनी है, अगर सब का राइट यकसां होना है, तो आन्ध्र वाले जो ४४०० रुपये कहते हैं, उस से कम तो नहीं रखना चाहिए था । यह जो आमदनी बताई गई है, वह मैक्सिमम पर बताई गई है । जिन बेचारे ७५ परसेंट लोगों के पास १० एकड़ से भी कम जमीन है, उन का क्या इन्तजाम किया गया है । उन को सरकार क्या देने को तैयार है ? अगर सरकार इस मामले में इन्साफ़ करना चाहती है, अगर वह एक ऐसी सोसायटी बनाना चाहती है, जिसको देख कर हम खुश हों, तो जिन के पास कम जमीन है, उन की जमीन तीस एकड़ कर दीजिये । उन के लिए कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया है । अगर सरकार यह प्राविजन लाती है कि जिन की आमदनी कम है, उन की आमदनी सरकार इतनी कर देगी, ताकि लोग खुशहाल हों, तो यह ठीक किस्म का लैंड रिफ़ार्म होता । यह किस तरह का बिल है ? सरकार मैक्सिमम ३६०० रुपये रखती है, जो कि मजहकाखेज है । दुनिया के किसी भी मुल्क में इतनी कम आमदनी नहीं रखी गई है । सरकार यहां के लोगों का स्टैंडर्ड आफ़ लाइफ़ रेज करना चाहती है । क्या स्टैंडर्ड रेज करने का यही तरीका है ? हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर, पंडित नेहरू, के ब्युटिफुल अलफ़ाज में यह तो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आफ़ पावर्टी है । उन के अलफ़ाज को आप देखें । इट इज नथिंग बट डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

आफ़ पावर्टी । मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि किसी फ़ैमिली का बजट तो हम को दिखाया जाये, जिस से हम को पता चले कि तीन सौ रुपये किस तरह बड़े से बड़े ज़मींदार के लिए काफ़ी हैं ।

श्री त्यागी : मिनिस्टरों की तनख्वाह तीन सौ रुपये और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की भी तीन सौ कर दी जाये ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : अगर मिनिस्टर साहब की तनख्वाह तीन सौ रुपये कर भी दी जाये, तो भी उन को इतने बड़े बड़े एडवांटिजिज़ हासिल हैं, जो कि ग़रीब आदमी को हासिल नहीं होंगे । उन की कोठियों में तीन तीन सौ रुपये के दो तीन माली रहते हैं । वे ट्रवलिंग से हज़ारों रुपये कमा लेते हैं । तनख्वाह तो उन की तीन हज़ार रुपये है, लेकिन ट्रैवलिंग का खर्च तीन सौ रुपये से कहीं ज्यादा है ।

श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता (झज्जर) : मिनिस्टर की कोठी सीलिंग से ज्यादा ज़मीन पर है--वह नब्बे एकड़ में है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या अब मिनिस्टर्ज सीलिंग बिल शुरू हो गया है ?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : यह मिनिस्टर्ज पेमेंट सीलिंग बिल नहीं है, इसलिए मैं इस पर बहस नहीं करना चाहता हूं । मेरे दोनों दोस्त पंजाब से आते हैं । वे जानते हैं कि वहां पर एक मज़दूर की क्या आमदनी है । अभी कल पंजाब असेम्बली में एक मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि "मैं हर एक मज़दूर को, जो कि मेरे पास आये, तीन रुपये रोज देने के लिए तैयार हूं । मुझे तीन रुपये रोज पर मज़दूर नहीं मिलता है ।" फ़र्ज कीजिये कि एक कुनबे में मां और बाप हैं और चार पांच एडल्ट लड़के लड़कियां हैं । बड़े आदमी की सूरत में यह ज्यादा ठीक है कि उस के एडल्ट लड़के लड़कियां हों । अगर वह मज़दूर तीन रुपये रोज के हिसाब से नब्बे रुपये महीना कमाता है, तो उन सात आदमियों के लिए ६३० रुपये के करीब होता है । लेकिन यहां पर ३०० रुपये मैक्सिमम है—वह सीलिंग बनाई जा रही है, हालांकि एक मज़दूर फ़ैमिली उन के हिसाब से कमायेगी ६३० रुपये और गांव के उस राजा के लिए ज़मीन की जो सीलिंग रखी गई है, उस से उसकी आमदनी रखी गई है सिर्फ़ ३०० रुपये । मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह किस ने अरिथमैटिक सिखाया है । आदमियों के हिसाब से इक्वैलिटी नहीं है । हम ने यू क्लिड में यह मसला पढ़ा था कि दो से एक ज्यादा होता है । यहां सात ज़रूर एक से ज्यादा हैं । यहां पर सात और एक को बराबर किया गया है । इनकमटैक्स में बैचेलर के लिए ज्यादा टैक्स लगाया गया है और दूसरों के लिए कम, क्योंकि उस के बच्चे होंगे । लेकिन उस के बाद इस कानून में न बच्चों और बीवी का लिहाज़ है और न किसी और बात का । उस का मकसद बस यही है कि किसी तरह गवर्नमेंट उन की जायदाद को गसब कर ले और करोड़ों रुपये की जायदाद की मालिक हो जाये । यह मैन्टेलिटी बिल्कुल ग़लत है । मैं यह मानने के लिए तैयार हूं कि गवर्नमेंट यह नहीं करेगी कि जायदाद को आवशन कर के कहीं तन्ख्वाहों में डिस्ट्रिब्यूट कर दे । आखिर गवर्नमेंट का मंशा यही है कि पब्लिक काज़ के काम में वह रुपया आये । लेकिन वह पब्लिक परपज़ क्या है, यह इस बिल में दर्ज नहीं है । सिर्फ एक फ़िक़रा दर्ज है कि चाहे जिस को वह चाहे उसको एलाट कर सकेगी । मैं ने यह अमेंडमेंट दी है कि जितनी ज़मीन सरकार ले, बाकी जिन के पास कम ज़मीन है, उन को इकानोमिक होल्डिंग बनाने में लगा दे, तो पता चले कि सही मायनों में सरकार क्या करना चाहती है ।

Shri P. S. Daulta: That is my amendment also.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : आज सरकार इतना इनकम टैक्स लगाना चाहती है

लोगों की जायदाद जबर्दस्ती लेना चाहती है। वह हमें यह तो बतायें कि वह उस को किस तरह खर्च करना चाहती है। अगर वह यह नहीं बताना चाहती है, तो कोई भी शख्स गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों के साथ इतनी सख्ती बरतना नहीं चाहेगा और उन के नुक़्साद को नजर-अंदाज नहीं करेगा। जो बिल सरकार ने यहां पर पेश किया है, उस के अलफ़ाज से यह मालूम होता है कि किसी ने इस बारे में सोचा नहीं है, देखा नहीं है।

मैं जनाब की तवज्जह और बातों की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूं। जहां तक कम्पेन्सेशन का ताल्लुक है, हमारी मिनिस्टर साहबा ने फ़रमाया कि बड़ी भारी रियायत की गई है, अब हम ने स्लैब सिस्टम उड़ा दिया है, अमीर आदमियों को, जिन को बहुत ज्यादा मुआवजा मिलेगा, जो खराबी होती, वह हम ने कम कर दी है और हम ने स्लैब सिस्टम को खत्म कर के फ़ार्टी टाइम्ज दी लैंड रेवेन्यू देना कर दिया है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस से बढ़ कर कोई खराब प्राविजन इस बिल में नहीं है और उस की वजह यह है कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर, पंडित नेहरू साहब, ने और अकेले उन्होंने नहीं, हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने, कांस्टीच्यूशन के अमेंडमेंट के बिल के सिलसिले में, जिस वक्त कि मुआवजे का सवाल सामने था, एक दफ़ा नहीं, चन्द मर्तबा अपने मुबारक मुंह से यह फ़रमाया कि हमारा जो कम्पेन्सेशन होगा, वह एडीक्वेट होगा—मैं उन के अल्फ़ाज कह रहा हूं—, जस्ट और ईक्विटेबल होगा, रीजनेबल होगा।

श्री त्यागी: शहरियों के लिए।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: शहरियों के लिए नहीं, बल्कि मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि कांस्टीच्यूशन के बनाने के वक्त स्टेट की तारीफ़ के मौके पर मैं ने उज्र उठाया कि इस से पंजाब में चाहे जिस जमींदार की जमीन ले सकेंगे और आप कह देंगे कि थोड़ा कम्पेन-सेशन मिले हमारे चौ० रणवीर सिंह ने एक अमेंडमेंट पेश किया कि वह इस को एप्लाई न करे, तो डा० अम्बेदकर ने हम को एशोरेंश दी कि अगर इस तरह का बिल पंजाब के लिए आए, तो मैन्टर में हम उस को नामंजूर कर देंगे। मैं ने कहा कि नहीं, हम आप अकेले के एशोरेंश को नहीं मानते, हम को पंडित नेहरू का एशोरेंस दिलाया जाये, तो पंडित नेहरू ने एशोरेंस दिया कि अगर ऐसा होगा, तो हम इस बिल को नहीं मानेंगे। उस बिल में स्टेट की तारीफ़ इतनी जबर्दस्त थी कि अगर वह चाहते, तो हमें बहुत थोड़ा मुआवजा मिलता। जब नया बिल आया, तो साफ़ तौर पर झगड़ा हुआ। दिल्ली में एक गांव में रीहैबिलिटेशन के नाम पर लोगों की बसी हुई जमीन पर गवर्नमेंट ने कब्जा कर लिया और बहुत थोड़ा मुआवजा दिया। वे बेचारे भागे भागे हाई कोर्ट गए। हाई कोर्ट ने रीहैबिलिटेशन बिल को, जिस में यह प्राविजन थी कि सन् १९३९–४० की कीमतें दी जायेंगी, नाजायज करार दिया और कहा कि यह बिल ठीक नहीं है और इत्तिफ़ाक से मैं आप की जगह बैठा हुआ था, मैं ने पंडित पन्त साहब से पूछा कि बतलाइये, आप क्यों कहते हैं कि आप इस केस में करेंगे, आप हिन्दुस्तान भर में इस तरह के सारे केसिज के बारे में ब्यान दीजिए। उन्होंने ब्यान दिया, जो कि रिकार्ड में मौजूद है। जो इस तरह से कम्पेंसेशन दी जा रही है, यह कतई ठीक नहीं है। जो यह दसवां या बीसवां हिस्सा दिया जाएगा इस पर इसलिए बहस की गई थी कि उनको एडीक्वेट कम्पेंसेशन दिया जा सके। लेकिन जो आप कर रहे हैं इसके बारे में मैं यह बगैर कहे नहीं रह सकता हूं कि इट विल बी ए फ्राड आन दी कांस्टीट्यूशन। ४० टाइम आफ लैंड रेवेन्यू आप दिल्ली में देना चाहते हैं? आखिर यह क्या बैठेगा?

16 hrs.

श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता: सवा दो रुपये एज अगेंस्ट ४००० मार्किट वैल्यू पर एकड़।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मार्किट वैल्यू दिल्ली में क्या है? मैं समझता हूं कि वह २,००० रुपये पर एकड़ है ।

चौ० रघबीर सिंह : ३,००० लीस्ट है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं कहता हूं कि आप एक हजार ही मान लीजिये और आप वर्स्ट केस को लीजिये । उसके लिए भी आप क्या मुआवजा देंगे । आप कहते हैं कि आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा ४० टाइम देंगे जो कि मुश्किल से २५, ३० या ४० रुपया ही बैठेगा । जिस चीज की कीमत दो हजार या एक हजार है उसका आप यह मुआवजा देंगे? सौ रुपया फी एकड़ भी आपके हिसाब से मिलना मुश्किल है, ना-मुम्किन है और वह भी उस लैंड के लिए जिस की वैल्यू तीन हजार और दो हजार है । यह इतना अनजस्ट है इतना अनफेयर है कि जिसको मैं ब्यान नहीं कर सकता हूं ।

इम्पीरियल बैंक के शेयर जब आपने लिये तो उनको आपने किसी हिसाब से मुआवजा दिया था । जब आपने हवाई कम्पनियों को लिया तो आपने अच्छा मुआवजा दिया, उनको मार्किट वैल्यू दी और शेयर्स की आपने मार्किट वैल्यू दी । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ये दो कानून, एक शहर वालों के लिए और दूसरा गांव वालों के लिए कैसे, क्यों इनमें भेद भाव किया जा रहा है? यह कौन सा इंसाफ है? मुझे पंडित नेहरू के लफ्ज याद है कि उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर कभी शहर वालों और रूरल एरियाज वालों के इंटिरेस्ट क्लैश करेंगे तो वह रूरल एरियाज के साथ जायेंगे । यह पहली दफा नहीं है कि आप ऐसा कर रहे हैं.....

श्री त्यागी : यह बात वोट लेने के लिए कही थी ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं ने पहले भी इस बात को कोट किया है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो मुआवजा आप दे रहे हैं क्या यह फेयर है, क्या यह जस्ट है? क्या यह चीज एकार्डिंग टू दी कांस्टीट्यूशन है, क्या यह कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल १४ के मुताबिक है? यह चीज किसी तरह से भी दुरुस्त नहीं है । आपको पूरा मुआवजा देना चाहिये, पूरे मुआवजे से कम देना उन लोगों के साथ बेइंसाफी करना है । आप शहर वालों की जायदाद लेते हैं करोड़ रुपये की और जिन से जायदाद ली जाती है उन को ५० लाख तो देते हैं एक करोड़ का जोकि कोई इतना लम्बा चौड़ा नुक्सान नहीं है । लेकिन जिन की जमीन की कीमत एक हजार और दो हजार और तीन हजार है उन को जब आप इतना कम देंगे, उन गरीबों के साथ इस तरह से बेइंसाफी करेंगे, जिस में से कुछ तो आसामी ले जायेंगी, कुछ भूमिधर ले जायेंगे, तो यह किसी भी सूरत में फेयर, किसी भी सूरत में जस्ट नहीं कहा जायेगा । आप बीसवां या चालीसवां हिस्सा भी मुआवजा नहीं दे रहे हैं । यह इतनी अनजस्ट चीज आप कर रहे हैं जिस को यह हाउस हज्म नहीं कर सकता है ।

मैं ने सुना है, पढ़ा तो नहीं और मेरी इस बात से शायद दौलता साहब नाराज हो जायेंगे, कि चीन के अन्दर जिन लोगों से जमीन ली गई थी जिन लोगों से जमीन खरीदी गई उन को गोली मार दी गई और उन की जायदाद ले के बांट दी गई ....

श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता : वह इन से अच्छा था ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों को इस तरह से गोली मार दी गई वे दो मिनट में मर तो गये गवर्नमेंट को याद करते करते

लेकिन यहां पर जिन लोगों से इस तरह से इतने थोड़े मुआवजे पर जमीन ली जा रही हैं, उन के वारिसान, उन के आने वाले बच्चे याद रखगे कि गवर्नमेंट ने इतनी बेइंसाफी की, इतना जुल्म किया कि कुछ ठिकाना ही नहीं । इस का ईफैक्ट क्या होगा, इस का पोलिटिकल ईफैक्ट क्या होगा इस पर आप ध्यान दें । मैं किसी भी तरह से गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ डिसैंटिसफैक्शन फैलाना नहीं चाहता हूं । लेकिन ये जो जमीनें हैं ये उन के पास कई पुश्तों से चली आती हैं और इन को इस तरह से छीनना ठीक नहीं है । लेकिन मैं जरूर चाहता हूं कि गांवों के अन्दर लोग ऐसे जरूर निकलें जो शहर वालों के हर एक एस्पैक्ट आफ लाइफ में मुकाबला करें, जो इंडिपेंडेंट हों, जो बिल्कुल किसी बात की परवा न करें, जो पोलिटिकल लाइफ में, इकोनोमिक लाइफ में इंडिपेंडेंट हों। हमारी जो जिन्दगी थी उस को आप तबाह करना चाहते हैं । हम बहुत गरीब हैं । मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूं कि गांवों के अन्दर ७५ परसेंट आदमी ऐसे हैं जिन के पास दस एकड़ से कम जमीन है । लेकिन इतना होने पर भी कोई कोई वहां सिर उठाने वाला है और उस को देख कर उस के पीछे लग कर वे फिर भी लड़ते हैं और कहते हैं कि शहर वालों को हम गांव वालों पर जुल्म नहीं करने देंगे, और अब आप इस स्पिरिट को भी खत्म करना चाहते हैं ? क्या इस तरह से कर के आप उन की ऐसी जिन्दगी बनाना चाहते हैं जो कि डिप्रेस्ड क्लासिस से भी बदतर हो ? यह किसी तरह से भी उचित नहीं है ।

हम ने अपनी कांस्टीट्यूशन में पास किया है कि हमारी ज्यूडिशरी इंडिपेंडेंट होगी । हम ने ये भी पास किया है कि इस देश में ला आफ दी लैंड होगा और इस लैंड के वास्ते नई नई तरह के आफिसर्स, नई नई तरह के कोर्ट्स यहां पर ईजाद नहीं किये जायेंगे जोकि लैंड के खास खास मुकदमों का फैसला करेंगे । अब आप क्या करते हैं ? आज लैंड एक्विज़िशन एक्ट मौजूद है जोकि सन् १८९४ का है जिस पर कि ६६ बरस से अमल होता आ रहा है । इस में कई खामियां हैं लेकिन ताहम उस के मुताबिक आप ने करोड़ों रुपये की, अरबों रुपये की जायदाद अपने कब्जे में की है । आप आज उस को भी खैरबाद कहना चाहते हैं ? इस की क्या जरूरत महसूस हुई इस की कोई वजह ब्यान नहीं की गई है । उत्तर प्रदेश या पंजाब में आप इस तरह की चीज करते तो समझ में कुछ आ सकता था लेकिन यहां दिल्ली में १ लाख १० हजार रुपये की जरूरत के लिये आप ऐसा करते हैं, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है । मेरे एक दोस्त ने कहा छः आदमी ही ऐसे होंगे . . . . .

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : सात आदमी ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : सात आदमियों को यह एफेक्ट करेगा और इस के लिये आप ये सब चीजें कर रहे हैं ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली के अन्दर ऐसी क्या जरूरत हुई कि इन लोगों के साथ आप ऐसा सलूक कर रहे हैं । १ लाख १० हजार भी क्या कोई चीज है जिस के वास्ते आप नई तरह के अफसर बना रहे हैं, रूरल लोगों को खत्म कर रहे हैं . . . . .

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : इस से ज्यादा तो कमेटी पर खर्च कर दिये हैं ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जरा जरा सी बात पर इस से कहीं ज्यादा रुपया खर्च कर देते हैं । यहां पर कोई प्राइम मिनिस्टर या फारेन मिनिस्टर अगर आता है तो उस पर आप लाखों रुपया खर्च कर देते हैं . . . .

श्री त्यागी : इतने के तो झंडे लग जाते हैं ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : इन बेचारों ने क्या कसूर किया है कि इन को सजा दी

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

जा रही है । आप कहते हैं कि उन को बांड्स दिये जायेंगे । दे जिल भी गिवन बांडेज नाट बांड्स ।

आप कहते हैं कि आप इंटिरेस्ट देंगे । दुनिया भर में ६ परसेंट इंटेरिस्ट दिया जाता है और आप यहां इंटेरिस्ट देंगे ढाई परसेंट । आप इंस्टालमेंट्स में देंगे, दस साल में देंगे लेकिन इंटिरेस्ट क्या सिर्फ ढाइ परसेंट ? ये उत्तर प्रदेश के बांड नहीं हैं, नवाबों के नहीं हैं जिनको करोड़ों रुपये के बांड दिये गए थे और शायद चालीस साल के अर्से के लिए.....

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : वे जागीरदार थे ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : वे उनके हो सकते हैं लेकिन ये बेचारे गरीब आदमी हैं.....

श्री त्यागी : छोटे दिमाग की बात है ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : और इनके साथ इस तरह से बेइंसाफी नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैंने ५४ एमेंडमेंट्स भेजे थे और मैं समझता हूं कि सिलैक्ट कमेटी के मैम्बर्स ने उनमें से एक पर भी गौर नहीं किया । अब फिर मैंने ५४ के ५४ एमेंडमेंट पेश कर दिए हैं ताकि उनको देखा जा सके ।

इसमें और भी कई ऐसी बातें हैं जोकि रूल आफ दी ला के खिलाफ हैं । मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि लैंड एक्विजिशन एक्ट के नीचे एक अफसर मुकरर किया जाता है और वह पहली गवाही लेने के बाद टेंटेटिवली अवार्ड दे देता है और फिर हर एक को अख्तयार होता है कि उसके एवार्ड को डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज के यहां क्वेश्चन कर दे और आखिर तक सिविल अदालतें फैसला करती हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में यहां आप ने सिविल राइट्स को, आर्बिटर को, सभी कोर्टस को खत्म कर देना चाहते हैं और उनकी जगह एक्जीक्यूटिव अफसर, रेवेन्यू आफिसर्स होंगे और रेवेन्यू आफिसर्स में भी वे नहीं जो पुराने रेवेन्यू आफिसर्स थे, लेकिन कम्पीटेंट आफिसर उनकी जगह होंगे जोकि नई तरह के जानवर चले हैं । पता नहीं कम्पीटेंट आफिसर क्या चीज है ? पुराने आफिसर थे, वे भी गए, कोर्टस भी गई और अब कम्पीटेंट आफिसर्स चले हैं.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : कम्पीटेंट आथोरिटी कम्पीटेंट आफिसर नहीं ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : कम्पीटेंट आथारिटी ही सही लेकिन वह कम्पीटेंट आथारिटी क्या होगी, इसका आज तक कुछ पता नहीं । आप जानते ही हैं कि यहां पर जो रिफ्यूजी थे उनको घरों से निकालने की खातिर, उनसे नाजायज रुपया वसूल करने की खातिर उनके पास जो कम्पीटेंट आथारिटी थी, उसकी तरफ से नोटिस भेजे गए थे : यहां पर भी कम्पीटेंट आथारिटी होगी जोकि जमीन का फैसला करेगी, कम्पोसेशन का भी फैसला करेगी और उसका जो फैसला होगा वह फाइनल होगा । इस तरह से सिविल कोर्टस को आउस्ट जो कर दिया गया है वह किसी तरह से उचित नहीं है । इसमें तीस दिन लिखा है, जोकि एक मेहरबानी की गई है और सात रोज नहीं लिखा गया है और इसके लिए मैं सरकार को मुबारिकबाद देना चाहता हूं । मैंने एक एमेंडमेंट दी थी कि जमीन का मामला है इस वास्ते ६० दिन तो दो लेकिन इसको भी नहीं माना गया । इसमें तीन चार छोटी छोटी तरमीमें की गई हैं जो कि अगर न भी दी जाती तो कोई एतराज की बात नहीं थी । इसमें एक ४० टाइम्स की तरमीम की गई है और कहा गया है कि २५ टाइम्स के बजाय ४० टाइम हो । यह भी ऐसी तरमीम है जिसके लिए मुझे अफसोस है कि मैं मुबारिकाबद नहीं दे सकता हूं । एक छोटी सी तरमीम यह भी की गई है कि जो एग्रीव्ड परसन है अगर वह तीस

दिन में आबजैक्शन फाइल नहीं कर सकता है और सफिशेंट काज है तो उसकी आबजैक्शन को रिसीव किया जा सकता है। इन छोटी छोटी तरमीमों से तो यही पता चलता है कि सिलैक्ट कमेटी ने असल की बातों को तो देखा तक नहीं है। जनाबेवाला दिल्ली के लिए ला बनाया जा रहा है और कहा जा रहा है कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए एक माडल बिल बनाने की यह तजवीज है। इस को एक माडल बिल बनाने की तजवीज है।

(Interruptions)

सिटिंग्स की बात मैं नहीं कहता, लेकिन मैं ने सारी रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा है। कितनी सिटिंग्ज हुई हैं यह उस में दिया हुआ है और मैम्बर साहबान को मालूम होगा। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी में काफी गौर नहीं हुआ इस मामले पर, मैं चूंकि उस का मैम्बर नहीं था इस लिये यहां पर नहीं था। नतीजे के तौर पर मैं कहता हूं कि जो नतीजा उस का निकला यह ऐसा है जो कि तसल्लीबख्श नहीं है। यकीन नहीं आता कि जो बेसिक मसले हैं, जो कांस्टिट्यूशनल मसले हैं उन पर वहां पर गौर नहीं हुआ होगा, लेकिन मुझे ऐसा डर है। मैंने आदमी आदमी में तो फर्क देखा है, लेकिन जमीन और जमीन में फर्क नहीं देखा। सिटी के अन्दर यह ला ऐप्लाई नहीं करेगा, कैन्टोनमेंट के अन्दर यह ला ऐप्लाई नहीं करेगा।

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : नोटिफाइड एरिया में यह ऐप्लाई नहीं करेगा।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : नोटिफाइड एरिया पर भी यह ऐप्लाई नहीं करेगा। सिर्फ उन गरीब गांवों पर, जहां कोई अमेनिटीज नहीं हैं, जहां लोग मुसीबत से अपने दिन गुजारते हैं, जिनके लिये आप कहते हैं कि पंचायत कायम करेंगे, पता नहीं कब आप ऐसा करेंगे, उन पर यह बिल ऐप्लाई करेगा। उनके साथ आज बेजा जुल्म किया जा रहा है और हम देख रहे हैं कि हर चीज में डिस-क्रिमिनेशन बढ़ता जा रहा है।

इतना ही नहीं कि इसके अन्दर इतनी बात हो, मैं तो एक और बात देख कर हैरान हो गया। इतनी पावर्स दी गई हैं कम्पीटेंट अथारिटी के जो अफसरान हैं उनको कि सिवा नेपाटिज्म और करप्शन के कोई और नतीजा नहीं निकल सकेगा। क्या पावर है ? चाहे किसी खेत या फार्म को कह दें कि यह इस कानून से बाहर है, चाहे जिस को लगायें चाहे जिसको न लगायें। लेकिन साथ ही यह भी कहते हैं कि आइन्दा से इस दिल्ली में कोई और आर्चर्ड नहीं बन सकेगा। १० फरवरी, सन् १९५९ से पहले से अगर कोई आर्चर्ड हो, तो उस पर यह ऐप्लाई नहीं करेगा ? लेकिन उसके बाद अगर कोई चाहे कि कोई बाग लगा ले और इस बिल से बाहर निकल जाये ताकि बड़ा अच्छा बाग हो, तो ऐसा नहीं हो सकेगा। ३० एकड़ रह जायेगा, उसमें कितना बाग लग सकेगा ? लेकिन उसके लिये एग्जेम्शन नहीं दिया गया है। इस मामले को बिल के अन्दर बिल्कुल क्लोज कर दिया गया है। आइन्दा इस तरह की कोई चीज नहीं हो सकेगी अगर कोई एग्जेम्शन मांगा जाता है। यह कौनसा कायदा है ? अगर आप आज एग्जेम्शन देते हैं तो कल क्यों नहीं देते, अगर इस बिल को पूरी तरह से यह चीज आन्सर करती है। अगर आप इस प्रिंसिपल पर काम करते और कहते कि अगर यह चीज ऐप्लाई करेगी इस पर तो हमेशा एग्जेम्शन दिया जायेगा, तो बात समझ में आ सकती है कि यह जायज बात है। लेकिन आइन्दा के लिये एग्जेम्शन भी बन्द, आइन्दा की कार्रवाई भी बन्द। यह जो अल्फाज लिखे गये हैं वह इतने वेग हैं कि उससे कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा। यह तो लोगों के साथ मनमानी करने वाली बात हुई, ला की परवाह न करने वाली बात हुई। जैसे वेग अल्फाज इसमें देखने में आये हैं उतने कहीं भी बहुत कम देखने में आये हैं। कहते हैं "वेल मेनेज्ड फार्म, "मैकेनाइज्ड फार्म नहीं, 'वेल मैनेज्ड फार्म।" एक जगह लिख दिया कि अगर ऐसा कोई फार्म है जिसके अन्दर हमें

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

डर होगा कि तोड़ने से कहीं प्रोडक्शन में कमी हो जाय, उसे एग्जेम्शन दिया जा सकता है।

श्री त्यागी : कोई किसी की खास सिफारिश करेगा तो उसे दे दिया जायेगा।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : नहीं, इसके अन्दर वजह और है। इसके अन्दर जहां उन्होंने लिखा है "बैल मैनेज्ड फार्म" मैंने उसके वास्ते अमेंडमेंट दिया है कि मैकेनाइज्ड फार्म भी लिखा जाय। मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि अगर कोई फैसला करे कि यह फार्म अच्छा है या नहीं, तो उसका फैसला हर साल होगा कि वह अच्छा है या नहीं। उस शख्स की बदकिस्मती होगी जिसके लिये कह दिया जायेगा कि उस का फार्म अच्छा है। हर साल इट विल बी सब्जेक्ट टु रिव्यु। लेकिन कौनसा अच्छा फार्म माना जायेगा, इसकी तारीफ तो दे देते कि इतनी पैदावार करने वाला फार्म अच्छा कहलायेगा। मैंने पेश्तर आप से अर्ज किया था और जिस कमेटी का हवाला दिया था उसका हवाला फिर से देना चाहता हूं। जब सेकेन्ड फाइव इअर प्लैन की रिपोर्ट पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर आई तो इस हाउस ने तकरीबन १०० आदमियों की एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की जिसने तमाम रिफार्म को देखा और ३० स्टैन्डर्ड एकड़ पर बहस की। मैं उस कमेटी का फिर हवाला देना चाहता हूं। इत्तफाक से मैं उस कमेटी का चेयरमैन था। वहां ज्यादा तर लोगों की राय थी कि आप जो ३० स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ कर रहे हैं वह ठीक नहीं है और वह चीज इसमें आनी चाहिये कि ३० एकड़ की सीलिंग न की जाय। लेकिन इस वक्त यह चीज जायज बताई गई। कल कहा जायगा कि पार्लियामेंट ने पास कर दिया, पार्लियामेंट एग्रीड है, पार्लियामेंट बाउंड है। लेकिन पार्लियामेंट कैसे बाउंड है? जो वहां पर ओपिनियंस जाहिर की गई थीं उनकी किसी ने परवाह नहीं की, उसके अन्दर किसी ने आंख खोल कर देखा नहीं कि लोगों ने क्या कहा था। उस के अन्दर इतने बड़े तजुर्बेकार आदमी थे जिनकी रिपोर्ट थी। आज जो चीज हमारे सामने आती है, जो रीजनिंग दी गई थी उस रीजनिंग को ऐज्यूम करके अगर हम इस चीज को देखते हैं कि इस में क्या दिक्कतें हैं और क्या ठीक बात है तो मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि जो ३० एकड़ आप रख रहे हैं, उस ३० एकड़ को एक शख्स काश्त नहीं कर सकता। उसको एक या दो सीर जरूर रखने पड़ेंगे। दो या चार बैल रखने पड़ेंगे। जब अकेले को काश्त नहीं हो सकती तो दूसरे का हिस्सा कहां जायगा? ३६०० रु० की जो आमदनी बनती है, वह कांस्टेंट आमदनी नहीं है। उस के अन्दर कहत भी शामिल है, फ्लड भी शामिल है, फैमीन भी शामिल है। आप इसे देखिये कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में क्या हालत है। हमारी सरकारें क्या करती हैं? पानी भी वक्त पर नहीं देतीं। हमारे यहां इंशोरेंस आफ क्राप का ला नहीं बना हुआ है। सरकार भी ४० परसेंट पानी देने के लिये जिम्मेदार है इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेन्ट के जरिये। ३० एकड़ में से "सौ का गया सठ्ठ, आधे का गया नट। दस दे देगें दस दिला देगें, दस का देना ही क्या है?" वही हिसाब है। ३६०० रु० की आमदनी नहीं होगी, खर्चा निकालिये। लेकिन आप यहां मिनिमम वेज, बिल लागू करना चाहते हैं। जो एक आध मजदूर कोई रखेगा उसे कौन देगा? उसे वही देगा। मैं कहता हूं कि उसका खर्च भी निकालिये। इस लिये शक्ल यह बन जायगी कि लोगों का गुजारा नहीं चलेगा। आप मेरिट्स पर यह चीज लाइये, मेरिट्स पर हमें सैटिस्फाई कर दें कि इतनी आमदनी देते हैं कि वह एक भले आदमी के लिये काफी होगी, कम से कम वह एक रोटी तो खा सकेगा। अगर उस से कम है तो फिर इससे कोई फायदा नहीं है।

सब मेम्बर साहिबान काबिल हैं वे हालात से वाकिफ हैं, उनको देखना चाहिये, पेश्तर

इस के कि यह बिल पास हो, कि यह बिल सिर्फ दिल्ली के लिये नहीं है । हर स्टेट में यह चीज जायेगी । सब जगह सवाल उठेगा कि क्या सीलिंग रखी जाय । आंध्र वालों ने प्लानिंग कमीशन की बात न मान कर कह दिया कि हम ५४०० रु० रखेंगे । मैं समझता हूं कि खुसूसन पंजाब के अन्दर, जहां पर इतनी दिक्कतें हैं, कभी भी ३६०० रुपया कबूल नहीं किया जायगा । मैं दिल्ली के वास्ते भी चाहता हूं कि यही किया जाय । दिल्ली के अन्दर रूरल रिप्रेजेन्टेशन थोड़ा है । इत्तफाक से कुछ लोग बैठे हैं वह दोस्त मेरे ख्याल में रूरल एरियाज को रिप्रेजेंट करेंगे और बतायेंगे कि दिल्ली वाले बहुत दुखी हैं, इतने दुखी हैं जितने कि चीन के अन्दर वे लोग दुखी हैं जिन की जमीनें छीन ली गईं । उन लोगों की दिक्कतों को देख कर मारी राय में गवर्नमेंट को यह बिल विदड्रा कर लेना चाहिये । अगर वह इस बिल को न लाती तो अच्छा था ।

इसके सिवा जनाब मुलाहिजा फरमायें। मैंने अपने अमेंडमेंट में यह दिया है, जिन की नोटिस मैं दे चुका हूं, कि आप यह करें कि एक इंडिविजुयेल के लिये ३० एकड़ मुकर्रर कर दें । अगर मिया बीबी दो हैं तो उनकी एक फेमिली बनती है, आप इस से ज्यादा की फेमिली न बनायें । मैंने फेमिली की तारीफ की है मिया बीबी की । उन के लिये आप ६० स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ दें ।

श्री रघुवीर सहाय (बदायूं) : आप के अमेंडमेंट की कापीज तो हमें मिली नहीं ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : गालिबन आज तो वह आती नहीं । बाद में पहुंच जायेगी । आप चाहें तो मैं अपनी कापी नजर कर सकता हूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आज आये हैं, आज रात को सर्कुलेट हो जायेंगे ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैंने तो जब यह बिल ज्वाइंट कमेटी में गया था उस से पहले ही हाउस में भेज दिया था । अगर स्पीकर साहब ने सर्कुलेट नहीं कराया तो मेरा तो कुसूर नहीं है ।

मेरी तजवीज यह थी कि ६० एकड़ आप दे दें, उन दो आदमियों लिये, उनके बच्चे हों या और मेम्बर्स हों तो उनके लिये १५ एकड़ पर मेम्बर दे दें और १०० एकड़ से ज्यादा किसी को न दिया जाय । इस हिसाब से अगर ज्यादा से ज्यादा आमदनी होगी तो वह ७५० रु माहवार या ९००० या १०००० रु० सालान से ज्यादा नहीं होगी । इससे ज्यादा आमदनी होनी नामुमकिन है । हमारे गरीब हिन्दुस्तान में यह मैक्सिमम सीलिंग इतनी ज्यादा नहीं है जिस पर आप घबरा जायें । आप को मालूम है कि पाकिस्तान हम से बहुत ज्यादा मालदार नहीं है, वहां पर ५०० एकड़ की सीलिंग है, ईजिप्ट के अन्दर, जहां तक मैं ने सुना है, २५० एकड़ की सीलिंग है । कहां है ३० एकड़ की सीलिंग ? अगर आप ५ एकड़ की सीलिंग भी कर दें, तो भी मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है बशर्ते उस से आमदनी इतनी हो जाय जिस से हर आदमी का गुजारा चल जाय । जहां तक जमींदारों को कुछ मदद देने का सवाल है वहां तो आप कुछ नहीं करते, आप कहते हैं कि कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी बनायेंगे । लेकिन मैं पूछता हूं कि आज हालत क्या है ? आप ऐसे ट्रैक्टर नहीं बना सकते जो एक एक ट्रैक्टर १० एकड़ जमीन के लिये काफी हों । आप बनाते नहीं हैं क्योंकि आप कहते हैं कि अगर हम ऐसे ट्रैक्टर बनायेंगे तो अनएम्प्लायमेंट हो जायेगा । एम्प्लायमेंट के लिये आप के पास कोई इलाज नहीं, प्रोडक्शन आप बढ़ाते नहीं । आखिर यह पालिसी क्या है ? अगर यह बिल पास हो गया तो प्रोडक्शन घट जायेगा । यह

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

बिल प्रोडक्शन को घटाने वाला है, बढ़ाने वाला नहीं है । मेरा यह डर है जिस की वजह से मैं इस चीज की मुखालिफत करता हूं । अगर आप इस बिल को पास करेंगे तो ऐसा सिलसिला शुरू हो जायेगा जिस से लोग और गरीब होते जायेंगे । अगर पिछले पांच, सात वर्षों से पूरी पैदावार नहीं हुई तो उस के लिये कौन कौन जिम्मेदार है ? आप ने लोगों के दिलों में अनसर्टेन्टी पैदा कर दी है । कोई नहीं जानता कि वह कितने गांव का मालिक है, अपने खेतों में से कितने बीघों का वह मालिक है । कोई आदमी सर्टेन नहीं है कि आखिर उस के हकूक कितने हैं । जिन लोगों का इस बिल से ताल्लुक है, वह बहुत दुखी हैं । पंजाब के अन्दर कई शख्सों ने यह समझ कर कि उन की जमीनें उन की औलादों को नहीं मिलेंगी, सुइसाईड कर लिये हैं । कई लड़के नौजवान लड़के जिन को कि हम उम्मीद दिलाते हैं और उन से कहते हैं कि वे खेतों में जा कर काम करें वे खेत छोड़ कर भाग गये . . . .

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली—रक्षित–अनुसूचित जातियां) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल पर अन्य बहुत से मेम्बर भी बोलना चाहते हैं । इसलिए समय की भी सीलिंग हो जाय तो जरा अच्छा है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बर साहब को बोलने का मौका मिल जायगा ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था जनाबवाला कि इन नौजवानों को जिन को कि आज हम कहते है कि वे घर जा कर खेतीबाड़ी का काम करें आखिर किस उम्मीद से और किस मुंह से हम उन को खेती करने के लिये कह सकते हैं । मैं किसी का जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन मैं एक परसनल रेफ्रेंस कर दूं कि मैं ने एक लड़के को अमरीका भेजा एग्रीकल्चर की ट्रेनिंग के लिये और जब वह वहां से उस की ट्रेनिंग ले कर लौटा तो मैं ने कहा कि यह मेरा सारा गांव पड़ा है तुम इस में खेती करो तो वह कोई महीते डेढ़ महीने रहा और उस ने कहा कि ३० एकड़ से मुझे ज्यादा नहीं मिल सकती । इस पर मैं ने उस को कहा कि भाई जहां तक मेरा ताल्लुक है तुम सारा गांव ले लो, पूरी ५०० एकड़ ले लो लेकिन अब मैं सरकार के कानून को तो नहीं तबदील कर सकता । नतीजा यह हुआ कि डेढ़ महीने के बाद वह वापिस आ कर कह गया कि मैं नहीं रह सकता और वह यहां से कलकत्ता चला गया और कलकत्ता जा कर उस ने नौकरी ढूंढ ली और अब वह नौकर है । यह लड़कों के साथ हो रहा है । अब जनाबवाला मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि हमारे प्लानिंग कमिशन के मेम्बर श्री श्रीमन्नारायण की उस स्पीच को सुन कर जोकि यहां बड़े हाल में दी थी कि जो जमीनों को साफ कर लेगा और जो बंजर जमीनों को तोड़ डालेगा, उस को ५ वर्ष तक उन जमीनों से नहीं हटाया जायगा, उस स्पीच की बिना पर मैं ने ६०, ७० हजार के करीब रुपया गांवों की जमीनों को साफ कराने में खर्च कर दिया और जब हमारा इतना रुपया खर्च हो चुका और वह जमीनें साफ हो चुकीं तो मेरे ऊपर युटिलाइजेशन ऐक्ट के अन्दर उन जमीनों को ऐक्वायर करने का नोटिस आया । अब ऐक्ट में ऐसा लिखा था कि जो बंजर जमीन होगी उस को तोड़ कर अगर उस पर ट्रैक्टर लगा कर खेती की जायगी तो वह जमीन ऐक्वायर नहीं की जायगी और जब मैं ने नोटिस देने वाले अफसर का ध्यान दिलाया कि मैं ने ट्रैक्टर लगा कर काश्त कराई है तो कह दिया कि तुम्हारी जमीन नहीं लेते और वह उस वक्त युटिलाइजेशन ऐक्ट की जद में आने से बच गई । लेकिन अब यह जो ३० स्टैण्डर्ड एकड़ की लैंड सीलिंग लगाई गई है यह लागू होगी । किस तरह की चीज हो रही है ? जो लोग ऐग्रीकल्चर का काम कर के अपनी जिन्दगी

गुजारना चाहते हैं और उस में रुपया लगाते हैं उन के साथ तो यह सूरत है कि उन को काम नहीं करने देते और उन से जमीन खोंस कर आप कहते यह हैं कि हम उन जमीनों को लैण्डलेस को देंगे । मैं लैण्डलेस के बरखिलाफ नहीं हूं । वे मेरे भाई हैं और आप शौक से उन को जमीनें दीजिये लेकिन इतना जरूर अर्ज कर दूं कि वह अगले ५ साल तक इस काबिल नहीं होगा कि वह उन पर कुछ बो सके क्योंकि वह बैल और हल वगैरह कहां से लायेगा और वह बेचारा कहां क्या करेगा । लोगों से जमीन खाली यह स्लोगन दे कर खोंसना कि लैण्डलेस में उन को बांटा जायगा, महज लोगों को एक धोखा देना है और धोखा देने से कोई फायदा नहीं है । लैण्डलेस अपने आप उन जमीनों को सक्सैसफुल नहीं बना सकते हैं । अलबत्ता आप कहिये कि हम तुम्हें खेती करने के लिये बैल देंगे, बीज देंगे और दीगर जरूरी सामान देंगे तब तो दूसरी बात है । लेकिन आज यह कुछ नहीं हो रहा है और कहीं भी उन को बैल या उन की को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटी के जरिए ट्रैक्टर्स नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं । खाली एक धोखा दे कर और इस तरह का एक स्लोगन लगा कर जिन के पास जमीन है और जोकि खेती-बाड़ी करना चाहते हैं उन से जमीन ले ली जाय, छीन ली जायें और जिस का कि नतीजा यह हो कि न वह पैदा कर सके और न कोई और ही उन पर कुछ पैदा कर सके । यह मैं अपने देश की तबाही का सामान देख रहा हूं और यह कतई गलत पालिसी है और यह एक ऐसी पालिसी है जिस को कि कोई भी आदमी कबूल नहीं करेगा ।

जनाबवाला, मैं ने बहुत से अमडमेंट्स दिये हैं और उन के ऊपर इस मौके पर मैं बहुत वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता हूं क्योंकि मैं समझता हूं बहुत से मेरे दोस्त इस पर बोलना चाहते होंगे . . . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जी हां, अमेंडमेंट्स को आगे देखेंगे ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : अमेंडमेंट्स का तो मैं कोई जिक्र अभी नहीं करना चाहता और न ही मैं ने किया है मैं तो सिर्फ उन के प्रिंसिपल्स पर थोड़ा अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । जनाबवाला इस के अन्दर एक शख्स की डिसएबिलिटी का जिक्र है :—

2(f) "person under disability" means—

(i) a widow;

(ii) a minor;

(iii) a woman unmarried or, if married, divorced or judicially separated from her husband or whose husband is a person falling under sub-clause (iv) or sub-clause (v);

(iv) a member of the Armed Forces of the Union;

(v) a person incapable of cultivating land by reason of some physical or mental disability;...."

जनाबवाला जब मैं ने इस को शुरू में पढ़ा तो मैं यह समझा कि यह परसन जो डिसएबिल्ड है, माइनर है, आरफन है या फौजी जवान है जोकि अपनी जान देश के वास्ते देने को तैयार है तो उस की अगर कोई विडो है जो उस के घर पर है या उस के कोई बच्चा है तो वह भी इस एग्जेम्प्शन में आ जायेंगे लेकिन जब मैं ने उस का प्राविजन देखा तो मेरी आंख खुल गई । वह सिर्फ इस वास्ते है कि उन की तरफ से जो रिटर्न दिया जायगा वह फलां शख्स दे देगा । दैट इज औल । लेकिन मैं ने तो जैसाकि अमेंडमेंट भी दिया है कि उन को आपरेशन आफ ला से माफ किया जाय, मैं तो ऐसा चाहता था कि अगर कोई विडो है या उस का कोई बच्चा है तो उस को इस की छूट दी जाय ।

अब यहां पर आये दिन स्टैन्डर्ड आफ लिविंग बढ़ाने की बात होती हैं लेकिन

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

असल में हम क्या होता देखते हैं ? जो रैलिजस इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, गोसदन और गोशालाएं हैं उन की जमीन भी इस कानून के मुताबिक ले ली जायेंगी । रैलीजस टैम्पिल्स की जमीन भी ले ली जायगी । किसी की भी जमीनें नहीं छोड़ी जायेंगी । अब उस रैलीजस टैम्पिल को उस के एवज में दिया क्या जायगा ? जो ऐनुटी उस को दी जायगी वह ५ रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं होगी जोकि बिलकुल नाकाफी होगी । उस के अन्दर क्या गोशाला या गोसदन या पैंस्चर ग्राउन्ड्स किसी को भी नहीं छोड़ा गया है । सारी जमीन ले ली जायगी । कानून ऐसा बना है जिस के अन्दर न तो कोई इंसाफ है और न कोई हमदर्दी है और न उस के अन्दर किसी का ख्याल है । मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल के अजीब से प्राविजंस हैं और उन के ऊपर मैं ५४ अमेंडमेंट्स लाया हूं जोकि नाकाफी हैं । मैं ने जो कुछ अर्ज किया है उस की रोशनी में सरकार अगर ज्यादा नहीं तो कम से कम एक तरमीम तो यह कर दे यानी मुआविजे की और दूसरी यह जोकि मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि पूरा मुआविजा मार्केट वैल्यू पर दिया जाय और जैसे कि कई दोस्तों की तजवीज है । मार्केट वेल्यू न दे तो उस का आधा तो दे ही दे । मैं ऐसा सोच विचार कर ही कहता हूं क्योंकि मैं भी उन में से हूं जिन की कि जमीनें ली जायगी । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में इंसाफ किया जाय । मैं चाहता हूं कि आज जो मेरी अपनी बहनों और औरतों जिन के कि ऊपर बड़ा जुल्म होता आया है मैं चाहता हूं कि अब यह जुल्म उन के ऊपर से हटे और उन में फाइनेनशिएल इंडिपेंडेंस आये । मैं चाहता हूं कि इन की जो जमीन हैं औरतों की लड़कों की, जिन के कि बाप जिन्दा हैं अगर उन को ३० एकड़ दें तो उन को प्रपोरशनेट दें ताकि यह न हो कि उन बेचारों का हक मारा जाय । मैं चाहता हूं कि पेशतर इस के कि यह हाउस इस बिल के लिये पार्टी बने इस बिल को खब सोच विचार कर के सुधार लेना चाहिये ।

श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर, मैं इस बिल की अहमियत पर पहले भी अर्ज कर चुका हूं और हाउस से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल को बहुत ध्यान से एग्जामिन करे क्योंकि आनरेबुल होम मिनिस्टर ने यह साफ कर दिया था पहले भी और ज्वाएंट कमेटी में भी कि यह बिल दिल्ली में कुछ आदमियों को ऐप्लाई नहीं होता । एक को होगा, दो को होगा, तीन को होगा । लेकिन हम एक ऐसा बिल बनाने लगे हैं जो कि एक मौडेल बिल हो और जिस का कि पैट्रन हिन्दुस्तान में दूसरी स्टेटस ने फौलो करना है तो मैं समझता हूं कि यहां पर मैं सेलेक्ट कमेटी की बातों को रेफर कर सकता हूं . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वहां की बात माननीय सदस्य अर्ज न करें ।

श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता : मैं ने पूरा जोर लगाया । मैं अर्ज करूंगा और हाउस से अपील करूंगा कि महज इसलिए की सेलेक्ट कमेटी में मैं गया मैं चुप नहीं रह सकता और मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बिल पर पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया क्योंकि सेलेक्ट कमेटी की नुमायन्दगी बेमानी थी । सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जिन लोगों की प्रापरटीज पर एफैक्ट होना था उनकी तरफ कोई नहीं था, अलबत्ता सब्जी मंडी के और एक साहब कैनाट प्लेस के नुमाइन्दे वहां बैठे हुए गर्दन हिलाते थे और वहां जहां मैं कोई बात कहता था, किसानों की कोई बात मैं ने कही तो उस को छोटूराम शाही कह दिया जाता था . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बात आप न कहें ।

श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता : नहीं मैं जरूर कहूंगा क्योंकि इस से तमाम हिन्दुस्तान की रूरल एकोनामी पर एफैक्ट पड़ता है . . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर । मैं मेम्बर साहब को कह रहा हूं कि वे वहां की बातें न कहें और वह कहते हैं कि मैं जरूर कहूंगा ।

श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता : मैं नहीं कहता । मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि यह डिफिकल्टी थी । मेरे बुजुर्ग पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव ने कहा कि अमेंडमेंट्स दो और हमने तरमीम दीं लेकिन उनका सब के लिए एक ही जबाब था कि यह छोटूराम शाही है और उसके बाद दलील खत्म हो जाती है । चौधरी ब्रह्मप्रकाश गैर-हाजिर थे । एक बहिन मिसेज किदवई बोलती रहीं . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं आपसे कह रहा हूं कि आप वहां की बात यहां न बतलाइये । यह नहीं कही जा सकतीं । इस मौके पर जो चीजें आपके सामने हैं उनके बारे में फरमाइये ।

श्री त्यागी : मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर मिनिस्टर साहब ने कोई एथारटेटिव स्टेटमेंट किया है तो वह कोट हो सकता है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह एथारेटेटिवस्टेटमेंट या पालिसी का स्टेटमेंट है इतना कह देना चाहिए । उन्होंने कहा कि मौडेल बिल होगा, यह अलग चीज है, मैं ने उस पर ऐतराज नहीं किया लेकिन यह कहना कि मेम्बर ने इतना जोर लगाया और उसके लिए यह कह दिया कि यह छोटू राम शाही है, यह गलत बात है और यह नहीं आनी चाहिएं ।

Shri P. S. Daulta: All right, I shall bow to your observation.

I now come to the Bill. My humble submission is that the House should take it that this is a Bill which is going to affect the entire rural economy of India. I have a grouse against the Planning Commission, in fact, not only against the Planning Commission but mostly also against the leaders of the various political parties, because they do not know what rural economy is.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What? Various political parties? Even the Communist Party does not know?

Shri P. S. Daulta: The leadership, the intellectuals, of even my Party do not know what is rural economy of the peasant proprietor in the village. That is the trouble and difficulty.

The entire difficulty is that the leaders of the political parties, and the Planning Commission, when they talk of landlords, they think of the Nawabs of Oudh, and when they talk of land, they think of the lands of the Nawabs of Oudh. They do not know about the peasant proprietory class which constitutes the rural economy in the Punjab, in rural Delhi, in the Meerut Division and in part of Rajasthan. What is the economy of hundreds of miles around Delhi? Nobody knows it. This is a hard fact. At an earlier stage, an IAS officer of the Uunjab, Sardar Tarlok Singh, tried to convince them that the requirements of a Punjab peasant or a North Indian peasant proprietor are quite different from those of the emancipated kisan of Oudh or Central Provinces. But his attempts failed. The entire rural economy policy of the Planning Commission is based upon confusion. So, no doubt, that confusion is reflected in this Bill.

My first question is: What for has this Bill been brought forward? What is to be achieved by it? What is Government's purpose? If its purpose is land reform, it will be simply a 'Land Deform Bill'. What will it create? There are thousands and thousands of peasant proprietors. This will add a hundred or more peasant proprietors to that body. How is land reform to be effected, how is land going to be improved, how is production going to be increased—all this is not known to me. Then there is more fragmentation and all that.

[Shrn P. S. Daulta]

Now, I come to ceiling. I am one of those who agree to the principle of ceiling. That they do not impose a ceiling on urban property is another case. But in so far as they have accepted the principle of ceiling on landed property, I support it. But what do we find in the Bill? I would draw your attention to clause 26. This Bill allows to go free those for whom it was intended. If a landlord—a so-called landlord—is shrewd enough to go into a co-operative society, he goes off. If he has got resources to resort to mechanised cultivation, if he can bring a capitalistic relationship even in the rural economy, he goes off. Then who comes in? The man who cannot resort to mechanised cultivation or who does not know what these bogus co-operative societies mean and cannot take advantage of them. So this Bill is not going to affect the big farms of big persons which under mechanised cultivation or those persons who have already formed into some sort of co-operatives. This will affect only those ignorant persons who still do not know how to escape the mischief of these agrarian reforms. Where the Bill ought to have been lenient, it errs on the other side.

Who are the persons? There is one A. He holds 97 acres of land today—ancestral land. It is not his self-acquired property. In 99 cases out of 100, it comes through extinction of the co-sharer. Now, the land beyond the ceiling is going to Government. The very expression used that it vests in Government is wrong. It is rather robbed. On the other hand, those big persons who have resorted to mechanised cultivation are saved. So the purpose of land reform is not served by this. It is not intended that way.

There is another thing which I came to know in earlier discussions—before the Bill went to the Joint Committee and during discussions in the Joint Committee—Shri Naval Prabhakar was very keen to speak about it. We were told that this Bill intends uplifting Harijans, landless labourers. I welcome it if it is like that. Uplifting Harijans is a noble task; it should be achieved; it ought to have been achieved even before. I do not know how this Bill will achieve that object.

In the rural areas a desire for land has been created in those persons who will never get it. Take the case of the Dhanaks in our Delhi area. The Delhi Cloth Mills produce so much of cloth that the entire Dhanaka or Delhi plus my constituencey cannot make it. Nobody, neither Shri Naval Prabhakar nor Daulta go to the villagers and tell them, 'Look here, you are a person with a little area of land, I will give you this cloth factory of Sir Shri Ram.' Nobody can tell this. Their ancestral occupation has been taken away by the capitalists. Nobody, neither the socialists nor the communists can tell these people, this is the land of the peasants and they will keep it. The poor man Harijan will never get it. The result is we have created a cleavage between the Harijans and the peasants in the rural areas. Any neutral person will find how strained the relations are. So, the second purpose of Harijan uplift is not going to be achieved by this. (*Interruption*).

The hon. Member from Punjab says, 'Why not?' When the rules are framed under clause 16 of this Bill no priority will be given to these persons. In the priority list will come those persons who, at the time of elections, will go to the competent authority. Applications will be invited and on the eve of election with the surplus land of the peasants the party in power will bargain for political purposes as I saw in Punjab (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri P. S. Daulta: My next submission is that it would not raise the standard of the Harijans because of the class character of the ruling party.

It will never raise them. It was attempted to be raised in our state but all vested interests combined and the Centre went to their rescue. All the forces for *status quo* combined and throttled that legislation which was going to benefit them. My party who wants to uplift the Harijans finds many other impediments.

The third thing is relief to the tenants. Not a word has been said that the land, the surplus land will go to the tenants. The land will go to Government. Out of the three objects none is going to be achieved by this Bill.

The fourth thing is very important. We, all political parties, ask for a ceiling on the land holdings. Nobody asks for the bottom or the acreage which should be absolutely guaranteed to the peasant against execution of the decrees of courts. Here a peasant is asked not to dispose of his property and not to take to another profession. But why not Government come with this legislation that if the land owned by a person is less than 8 standard acres, then it will not be taken by Government in execution of any decree whatsoever? Nobody comes to guarantee the minimum; everybody talks of maximum. I do not want to take much time of the House and I now come directly to the various clauses.

Clause 1(a) reads:

> "the areas which, immediately before the 1st day of November, 1956, were included in a municipality or in a notified area under the provisions of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, or in a cantonment under the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1924;"

I say you have got one discrimination. They do not intend imposing any ceiling on urban property. Why do you distinguish even the agricultural property of the urbanite and the rural people? You make another discrimination in that direction which is very pinching when agrarian property is to be put to a ceiling whether it is in the urban area or rural area people do not make a distinction.

About the family, I must submit, I know cases. Suicide cases happened in my constituency. I know cases where peasants have three married sons and each son can cultivate 25—30 standard arcres separately but that married son is just to be regarded as a two year child and if the total number goes beyond five acre is to be allowed. You know, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the land revenue laws of Punjab and Delhi are not different. So long as the father lives, the land remains in the name of the father. The sons may be married or may live separately. But in land revenue records, the land stands in the father's name. The married sons have not been taken into account. There is my amendment. If the Government is sincere, it should listen to those who come from that class and should take advantage of our experience. If these young men are thrown out from their own lands, they will go as dacoits in Madhya Pradesh. He wants to plough his own land but the Government wants to take it away. Where will he go? If my amendment is accepted, it is to the effect that at least married sons should constitute a single family . . . (*Interruptions.*) The Punjab law is different.

Now, clause 8 is a very strange thing and it says that any excess of land shall vest in the Government. Why Government? Is this the land reform? If there is any land, do provide to those who are really sons of the soil. In Hindu Law there are coparceners. In customary law which is also there in the rural area of Delhi co-sharer means one of those whose common ancestor held the land. When they are there and they have not got economic holdings, first give them and if there is any spare, take it away and give it to the entire village community so that the Harijans and others may cultivate and graze their cattle and may take advantage. This is the way that land should vest in gram panchayats, if it is available after distributing to those co-sharers, who hold land less than economic units. There is also my amendment to this effect.

[Shrn P. S. Daulta]

Then, clause 10 comes here. I cannot use such strong words as the hon. Member who preceded me did. I want to say one thing because I have got facts and figures supplied by the department of land revenue in the Select Committee; I have noted it down. The land revenue in Delhi varies from four annas and the highest land revenue is 15 annas. At any rate it is not more then one rupee per standard acre. The standard acre is defined in sub-clause (h) of the Delhi Land Reforms Bill. The definition of standard acre is there. It is the same as in the Rehabilitation Department. Here there is a strange thing. In the legislative history of the world, you will not find such a thing but only such a sensible department as the Home Ministry may bring such a Bill. What is that? Compensation will be given based on the land revenue. The maximum land revenue is one rupee and minimum four annas per acre—not per bigha. Now, what is the market value according to their data—not my figures? The minimum is Rs. 3,000 and the maximum is Rs. 5000—6000; in some cases, it is more than that. But nowhere it is less than 3,000. 3,000 is the market value, and you are going to provide 40 times the land revenue. 3,000 is the least thing. Land revenue which is four annas is to be charged 40 times over. Compare it with 3,000. Just see the compensation. I request that this compensation clause should be taken away so that tomorrow, when we come to the urban property—you may not come but we will come to it—this may not become an excuse that some compensation should be paid to the urban people for their property. Take it away altogether. I do not beg for any compensation whatsoever.

Shri Tyagi: It may become a precedent.

Shri P. S. Daulta: Otherwise, they will lose it the next day. So, there should be no compensation!

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Unless they give it at the market value.

Shri Tyagi: When you take away the urban property, then you can use it as a precedent.

Shri P. S. Daulta: We will not be allowed to do so long as the *status quo* parties and alliances are there! You do not worry about it.

I was coming to the compensation clause. This is a very important and controversial aspect. It will effect the entire country of ours. I would appeal to the House that the lands of these poor people should not be taken away. These lands are of peasant proprietors who are not shrewd enough to have a co-operative society, nor are they resourceful enough to have mechanised cultivation. They are poor people, and if the excess of land is less than 50 standard acres, compensation should be at the market value. If it is beyond 50 standard acres, and below 100 standard acres, it should be half of the market value and if it is beyond 100 acres—I am very reasonable—it should be ¼th of the market value. If you do not accept even this much, then you should have no compensation clause. This is simply to accord with the Constitution, that you cannot have property without paying nominal compensation, that you are fixing such a compensation. Simply to overcome any provisions of the Constitution in this regard—lest the action should be challenged—you have put in 40 times the land revenue as compensation. So, I might as well say that it is better that you have no compensation whatsoever! Let this land go. Otherwise, these peasant proprietors who are going to be affected should be given at least the market value. If it is beyond 50 standard acres and below 100 standard acres, it should be half, and if it is beyond 100 acres, it should be 1/4th.

Then I come to the most important and controversial clause, Land is vested in Government. Now comes the question of the competent

authority. To whom this land is to be given? I said in the Joint Committee that this aspect of the matter should not be left to the rule-making powers of the Government, and that it should not be a matter for delegated legislation. Let Parliament lay down the priority, and that priority category should be strictly followed by the competent authority.

Firstly, I would suggest this. I do not take all the co-sharers of the entire village, but I would suggest that upto the seventh degree, if there is a peasant who cultivates his land with his bullocks and if he has not got an economic unit, his economic unit should be completed. I am restricting this up to the seventh degree in the line of common ancestors.

If that is not feasible, my second suggestion would be this. There are labourers—they are called *chamars* in the *elaqa*—who have been working with Kisans on their lands generations after generations. If no one is available within the seventh degree among the co-sharers, then the land should go to the Harijan who is certified by the peasant that "this is my Harijan". It is his right, and he has been working on the field throughout. If none is available, then the third preference or priority should be given to the Gram Panchayat for the use of the entire village community, but certainly not to the Government. I am referring to clause 16, and saying why I object to it. We have some experience in Punjab. Well, this land will vest in Government. Government will ask, "Come along with the applications. Who wants it?" People will go with the applications and there will be bargain as to who will get it. Nobody will get it and it will be used for political purposes. So, we should not leave it to the competent authority; we should lay down the priority and according to that priority, land should be allotted.

There are many other amendments on which I will speak later. There is only one thing more I want to say and that is about the restrictions on transfers. There should be no restrictions so far as the owner is concerned. The prerequisite of ownerhip is that he is the full master to sell, purchase, etc. If you are to be generous to that man, if you want to protect his rights, there are other means to do it. In Punjab, formerly the land of the peasants could not be touched by money-lenders, when there was Choturam Shahayee, who was most hated by the vested interests. But today it is being auctioned everywhere including Punjab. So, I request that this should be a model Bill and it should be provided here that if a peasant has land less than 8 acres, his land is not to be taken in lieu of land-revenue arrears or in execution of any decree by any court.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं इस बिल को देखता हूं और जो मुझ से पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा है उन बातों को देखता हूं तो मुझे बड़ा विचित्र सा लगता है। जहां तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है, यह विधेयक एक नीति और एक सिद्धांत का पृष्ठपोषण करने के लिये लाया गया है। दिल्ली में कितने लोगों के ऊपर इस का प्रभाव पड़ेगा और कितने लोगों पर नहीं पड़ेगा इस को मुझ से पूर्व वक्ता जानते हैं। बहुत कम लोगों पर इस का प्रभाव पड़ेगा, अधिक से अधिक एक दर्जन लोगों के ऊपर। मैं तो समझता हूं यह मामला सन् १९५२ से चल रहा है कि दिल्ली में तो ऐसा लगता है कि शायद एक भी आदमी इस से प्रभावित न हो : किन्तु चूंकि कांग्रेस दल ने एक सिद्धांत तय किया है और वह सब जगह एक तरह की नीति बर्तना चाहता है, इस लिये इस नीति के पृष्ठपोषण के लिये यह बिल लाया गया है।

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

सन् १९५२ में यहां एक लोकप्रिय सरकार थी। उस लोकप्रिय सरकार ने एक कमेटी बनाई और जो लोग देहात के लोगों का यहां पर प्रतिनिधित्व करते थे उन सब सदस्यों को मिला कर वह कमेटी बनाई गई थी। उस कमेटी ने जो कुछ मुद्दे तय किये उन में दो विशेष बातें थीं, एक तो यह कि भूमि की जोत की जो सीमा है वह अधिक से अधिक ३० एकड़ होनी चाहिये। उस समय जो भूमि सुधार कानून बना, यह उस में है। उसी विधेयक के अनुसार दूसरी बात यह भी निश्चित की गई कि एक व्यक्ति को कम से कम ८ एकड़ भूमि जरूरी रखनी चाहिये और उस ८ एकड़ भूमि को बेचने का हक उसे नहीं होना चाहिये। उसी कानून के अनुसार इस विधेयक में यह प्रबन्ध किया गया है। इस लिये यह कहना कि अब कोई नई बात आ गई है, यह मुझे उचित नहीं जंचता। यह कहा गया कि ८ एकड़ भूमि जो है, उस ८ एकड़ भूमि का क्या करें। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली एक यूनियन टेरिटरी है, केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश है। उस केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश में केवल ३०० गांव हैं जिन के अन्दर खेती होती है। इन ३०० गांवों में जिन गांवों पर इस विधेयक का प्रभाव पड़ेगा वह केवल ६ या ७ हैं। जहां तक मैं जानता हूं और वह मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है, उन गांवों में जो व्यक्ति प्रभावित होंगे उन में से एक साहब के पास तो लगभग २०० एकड़ भूमि इस तरह से पड़ी हुई है जिसे उन्होंने पिछले २० वर्षों से जोत के अन्दर नहीं रक्खा। ऐसी अवस्था में यदि वह भूमि दूसरे को दे दी जाये, या इस विधेयक के अनुसार अगर सरकार उसे अपने पास ले कर किसी उपयोग में ले आये तो जो २० वर्षों से पड़ी हुई भूमि है वह किसी काम में तो आयेगी। पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव ने कहा कि ३० एकड़ तो पति के पास होनी चाहिये, ३० एकड़ पत्नी के पास भी होनी चाहिये और उसके परिवार के दूसरे लोगों के पास भी होनी चाहिये। जहां तक मुझे हिन्दू परिवार का ज्ञान है अगर एक पिता के चार सन्तानें हैं तो और उन चार सन्तानों में से एक के पांच बच्चे हैं, दूसरे के तीन बच्चे हों, तीसरे के दो बच्चे हों, और चौथे का कोई बच्चा न हो तो, और पिता की सम्पति का बंटवारा हो तो, उन चार सन्तानों को बराबर बराबर जमीन बांटी जाती है, न कि यह देख कर कि उन सन्तानों के बच्चे कितने हैं, लड़के कितने हैं और लड़कियां कितनी हैं। ठीक इसी प्रकार जो सीमा का निर्धारण किया गया है वह इस तरह से किया गया है कि हमारे देश में जो गांवों में रहने वाले लोग हैं उन के पास कितनी जमीन है और कितने परिवार इस देश के गांवों में रहते हैं। एक परिवार के पास कितनी भूमि होनी चाहिये, अगर वह प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से दी जाय, तब तो मैं मानता हूं कि पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव का तर्क न्यायसंगत होगा। किन्तु यह कहना कि पति के पास ३० एकड़ हो, पत्नी के पास ३० एकड़ हो, अगर उस के दो या तीन विवाहित लड़के हों तो उन के पास भी ३०, ३० एकड़ हो, यह बात जंचती नहीं है। एक ही गांव में एक व्यक्ति ऐसा भी है कि जिस के पास ५ एकड़ जमीन है, एक व्यक्ति ऐसा है कि जिस के पास १० एकड़ जमीन है, एक आदमी है जिसके पास २० एकड़ है, और एक के पास एक भी एकड़ जमीन नहीं है, बहुत से ऐसे हैं जो भूमि पर मजदूरी करते हैं, मजदूरी करके अपना पेट भरते थे, जब से भूमि सुधार लागू हुए हैं उस जमीन पर उन्हें कोई फटकने नहीं देता, न कोई बटाई पर देता है, ऐसी हालत में अगर किसी के पास ३० एकड़ से अधिक हो और सरकार उसे ले ले तो जाहिर है कि कोई यह तो है नहीं कि सरकार वहां पर कोई डेरी फार्म बनायेगी या सूरतगढ़ जैसा कोई फार्म बनायेगी। सूरतगढ़ जैसे फार्म के लिये जमीन भी बहुत चाहिये, मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह का कोई इरादा सरकार का नहीं है।

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : मकान बनाने का इरादा है, डेवेलपमेंट हो रहा है दिल्ली का।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मकान बनाने का भी इरादा नहीं है सरकार का। मकान बनाने के लिये जितनी भमि चाहिये थी, ३४ हजार एकड़ भमि, वह उस ने एक्वायर करने का नोटिस दे दिया है।

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : उस से कुछ नहीं होगा।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर: मैं समझता हूं कि आगे आने वाले २० वर्षों के लिये और भूमि की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी।

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : तब १ करोड़ की आबादी होगी।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर: यह तो आप भविष्य-वाणी कर रहे हैं, पता नहीं १ करोड़ होगी या ५० लाख।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर दोनों मेम्बर साहबान बोलते जायेंगे तो कौन सा रेकार्ड किया जाय ?

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : जहां तक दिल्ली का सवाल है, उस में जो ३० एकड़ की सीमा रक्खी गई है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत ज्यादा है। दिल्ली में जो लोग खेत पर काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं उन को और जो लोग खेतों पर आश्रित हैं उन को यदि मिला कर हिसाब लगाया जाता तो मालूम नहीं पंडित भार्गव क्या ख्याल करते। मेरे ख्याल में तो वह भी कहते कि ३० एकड़ जो है वह अधिक है। इस विधेयक में प्रबन्ध किया गया है कि जिस परिवार में पांच से अधिक सन्तानें हैं, प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से ५ एकड़ भूमि दी जायेगी और इस तरह से ६० एकड़ तक हो जाती है। आप जरा ख्याल कीजिए कि जिस के पास ६० एकड़ जमीन है और उस के परिवार में ११ व्यक्ति हैं वह तो ५ एकड़ जमीन हर एक व्यक्ति को दे देगा लेकिन जिस व्यक्ति के पास ५ एकड़ जमीन ही है और उस के परिवार में १०, ११ व्यक्ति हैं, वह क्या करेगा ? यह चीज भी हमारे देखने और समझने वाली है। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो सिलिंग लगाई गई है वह यह समझ कर लगाई गई है कि अधिकतम जोत की जो सीमा है वह ३० एकड़ होनी चाहिये और वह सही है। मेरा खयाल है कि इस तरह से दिल्ली जैसी छोटी जगह में अधिक से अधिक लोगों के साथ न्याय करना हो तो अधिक से अधिक जोत की सीमा २० एकड़ होनी चाहिये। ऐसी अवस्था में जो भूमि बच जाती है उस के बचने का कोई प्रश्न ही नजर नहीं आता। क्योंकि इस में जो २६वां क्लाज है उसमें एक इतनी लम्बी लिस्ट दे दी है लोगों को निकल भागने के लिये कि मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत से निकल भागे होंगे क्योंकि यह तो सन् १९५२ से चला आ रहा है। मुझे जहां तक ज्ञात है बहुत लोगों ने १० फरवरी १९५९ के पहले भूमि का जो स्थानान्तरण वह किसी ने अपने भाई के नाम किसी ने अपने बच्चे के नाम, किसी ने अपने आस पास के रिश्तेदारों के नाम कर दिया और वह बंटवारा हो चुका है ..

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मेम्बर साहब एक, दो मिनट में अपना भाषण समाप्त कर रहे हैं ?

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं ने तो अभी प्रारम्भ किया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अगली दफा अपने भाषण को जारी रक्खे।

17:00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock, on Thursday, February 25, 1960/Phalguna 6, 1881 (Saka).

[*Wednesday, February 24, 1960/Phalguna 5, 1881 (Saka)*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS. 2463–99

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
346.	Reforms in Andaman Islands	2464–67
347.	Educational concessions to dependents of political sufferers	2467–72
348.	Purchase of ammunition	2472–76
349.	Boot plant at Kanpur	2476–78
350.	Helicopter purchase programme	2478–81
351.	Engineering Colleges	2481–83
352.	Traffic jams in Delhi	2484–85
354.	Aid to Small-Scale Mining Industry	2485–88
355.	Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant	2488–91
356.	Silver Refinery at Calcutta	2491–93
357.	Geological Survey of India, Orissa Circle	2493–95
358.	Oil Exploration by Foreign Companies	2495–96
359.	Stadium in Calcutta.	2496
360.	Taxes due from Kanpur Mill-owners.	2496–99

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS. 2499–2531

S.Q. No.		
345.	Decline in the value of Indian rupee	2492–2500
353.	Bauxite deposits in Orissa.	2500–01
361.	Stock Exchange Directorate	2501
362.	Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee.	2501–02
363.	Oil Survey of Cauvery Delta	2502
364.	Steel plant in Andhra Pradesh	2502–03
365.	Olympic Stadium in Delhi	2503
366.	American Steel Mission	2503–04
367.	Pre-examination coaching for S. C. & S. T. Students	2504
368.	Gas Turbine Project	2504
369.	International Students House, Delhi.	2505
370.	Counterfeit 25 Naya Paisa Coins	2505
371.	General Elections in Kerala	2506
372.	Central Institute of Education	2506–07

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
392.	Scholarships for Higher Education in Hindi	2507
393.	Audio-visual Education in Delhi	2507–08
394.	Banaras Hindu University	2508–09
395.	State Bank and Reserve Bank Branches in Rajasthan	2509
396.	Aid to Political Sufferers in Rajasthan	2509–10
397.	Output of opium in Rajasthan	2510
398.	Aid to political sufferers.	2510–11
399.	Playgrounds for Mysore Schools.	2511
400.	Salary Scales of Affiliated Colleges in Mysore	2511–12
401.	Ex-Servicemen's Colony in Ratnapuri.	2512
402.	Political Sufferers	2513
403.	Aid to Nepal	2513–17
404.	Scholarships for post-Matric Study in Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States	2517–19
405.	Law Commission	2519
406.	Translation of Vedas	2519
407.	Seizure of Foreign Currency.	2519–20
408.	Income-Tax Appeals	2520–21
409.	Stainless steel	2521–22
410.	Taxes due from Bombay mill-owners	2522
411.	Hindi books for non-Hindi speaking States	2522
412.	Import and Export Trade.	2522–23
413.	Foreign Capital in India	2523–24
414.	Manganese Deposits in Panch Mahal	2524
415.	Loan to farmers	2524–25
416.	Ex-servicemen in Dandakaranya.	2525
417.	Revenue from Tea and Jute in Assam	2525–26
418.	Second Law Commission	2526
419.	Durgapur steel plant.	2526–27
420.	Delhi School Teachers	2527
421.	Defence Lands in Kangra.	2527–28
422.	Monuments in Rajasthan	2528–29
423.	Archaeological excavations at Rangamati	2529–30

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
424.	Boundary Dispute between a village in Manipur and in N.H.T.A.	2530–31
425.	Closure of Burmah Shell Refinery	2531

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 2532

(1) A copy of Notification No. F. 48/LRO/59 published in Delhi Gazette dated the 4th January, 1960, under sub-section (3) of Section 102 of the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act, 1954, making certain amendments to the Delhi Panchayat Raj Rules, 1950.

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the UniversityGrants Commission for the year from April, 1958 to March 1959, under Section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED 2532

Fifty-sixth Report was presented . . . . .

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 2532–34

Shri S. M. Banerjee called the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel to the accident in Bhilai Steel Plant resulting in the death of Mr. M. P. Peterenko, Russian Deputy Chief Engineer.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE —*contd.*

COLUMNS

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) made a statement in regard thereto . . . .

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 2534

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 4th December, 1959 to part (c) of Starred Question No. 604 by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta and others regarding National Museum, New Delhi

BILL INTRODUCED . . . 2534–35

The Appropriation Bill, 1960 .

BILL PASSED 2537–2600

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha concluded and the motion was adopted. After clause by clause consideration the Bill was passed.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 2600–52

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva) moved that the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, as reported by Joint Committee, be taken into consideration. The Discussion was not concluded. . .

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1960/PHALGUNA 6, 1881 (Saka) — .

Consideration and passing of the Appropriation Bill and General Discussion on the Railway Budget, 1960-61. .

GMGIPND—LS II—376(D)LS—8-3-60—950